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NAZIS ANNIHILATE NEW ZEALAND UNIT IN TOBRUK BATTLE

One Division Partly Wiped Out And Many Made Prisoner in African Drive

NO TANK PROTECTION

Fighting Continues Over Wide Area, Tempo Drops, Says Cairo Communique

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 3.—It is officially announced today that one division of New Zealanders has been made prisoner in part and annihilated in part in a battle southeast of Tobruk.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman told the press that since the start of this Libyan campaign, the British have almost exclusively employed New Zealand, South African and Indian troops, but rarely British forces.

"When the British forces attack, they do this only under the protection of tanks and armored units, while New Zealanders, South African and Indian troops are frequently ordered to attack without adequate tank protection," stated the spokesman.

It was also announced today that the Luftwaffe yesterday successfully bombed supply lines and British troop concentrations, and destroyed numerous vehicles along the front in North Africa.

Other Nationals Taken

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 3.—At a certain point on the North African front a detachment of British troops, consisting partly of native troops from India and South Africa as well as Australians and a few emigrated mercenaries of vanquished European nations, totaling 425 men, was captured by German troops.

They drove to their prisoners' camp in their own cars with which they had come a few days ago from Egypt to obtain some cigaretts, water and food which they had not received for days and they had not had warm food for days on account of the difficulties of supply.

Fighting in Wide Area

I.N.S.

CAIRO, December 3.—Fighting continues over a wide area, though the tempo has naturally decreased for the time being after the late intense periods, announced the communique issued today. The communique further adds;

Our mobile patrols have been active in clearing the battlefields of offensive patrols from El Duda and westward to Sidi Rezegh, and have destroyed some enemy guns.

A small vessel which was evidently attempting to supply the beleaguered garrison in the Sollum-Halfaya area from the sea was driven off by our gunfire before it was able to enter the harbor.

Prisoners that continued to arrive in Egypt from forward areas included a senior staff officer of the German Africa corps.

The enemy concentrations in the El Adem and Sidi Rezegh areas were bombed with success.

British Stopped in Africa

United Press

BERLIN, November 27.—Authorized German military quarters declared yesterday that the British offensive in Libya had been stopped by Axis forces and "already one can no longer speak of a British offensive."

Forces under command of Lieutenant-General Erwin Rommel "have succeeded in halting the driving power of the superior British forces and are encircling the British," it was stated.

"Strong enemy armored forces have been completely destroyed and prisoners and booty are steadily increasing."

These claims followed the German High Command announcement that Axis forces carrying out counter-attacks scored further successes in Africa.

"Positions on the Sollum front were held despite British attacks while fresh British sorties on Tobruk were repulsed," said the communique.

The High Command said the Germans continued to attack yesterday on the central sector of the eastern front where they achieved "considerable gains," while D.N.B., official news agency, said the Luftwaffe carried out rolling attacks on the entire eastern front, battering Russian positions and rear communications especially near Rostov. In this sector, the Germans silenced four Russian batteries, destroyed 200 motorized vehicles and damaged another 100 vehicles.

In the Moscow area, the Luftwaffe raided Russian artillery positions with particularly heavy attacks. Seven railway lines around Moscow were interrupted and approximately 20 trains were severely damaged by bomb hits, said D.N.B.

D.N.B. also reported that two Russian warships of an unstated size struck a Finnish-German mine-field in the Gulf of Finland Tuesday. The vessels sank within a few minutes.

The High Command said that the Germans scored successes against the British Navy, in addition to damage inflicted on a warship by an aerial torpedo which was mentioned in Tuesday's communique. The High Command said that submarines torpedoed and seriously damaged British battleships off Sollum.

A German submarine sank a British cruiser of the Dragon Class in the Atlantic, said the communique.

British Declaration Of War on Finns Seen This Week

I.N.S.

LONDON, December 3.—In the wake of persistent reports of the imminence of a British war declaration on Finland, authorized competent observers here believe that decisive action in Anglo-Finnish relations will be taken before the weekend. These observers declare that Finland has been given the last chance, and that unless she formally indicates within the next few days that she intends to cease the fighting in Soviet Russia, then a declaration that a state of war exists between Britain and Finland will follow immediately. These observers further believe that in the event of action being taken against Finland, a similar action will be taken simultaneously against Rumania and Hungary.

NAZIS BRAVE WINTER TO PUMMEL MOSCOW

German Troops Despite Heavy Snow and Ice Tighten Grip On Red Capital

DEFENDERS GET BEATINGS

Soviet Officer Reveals Time-Bombs Planted by Troops Cause Conquerors' Retreat

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 3.—Despite heavy snow and ice, German troops are pummelling the Moscow defenses, breaking the stiffest Russian resistance and tightening their grip on the capital.

According to informed quarters the fortifications around the city have been pierced, and along the broad front the heaviest losses were inflicted upon the defenders after furious counter-attacks The German troops smashed strong fortification lines which had been reinforced by numerous bunkers, machine gun nests and concrete emplacements, and captured several small villages which had been converted into veritable fortresses.

Reds Plant Time-Bombs

Asahi Service

BERLIN, December 3.—When German forces first entered Rostov, several thousand time-bombs that were buried by the Soviet troops exploded everywhere and main sections of the city were heavily damaged. Consequently German forces were obliged to retreat. But when the Soviet troops re-entered the city upon the withdrawal of the Germans they also suffered heavy damages because of the exploding bombs, it is now revealed by a Red officer who has recently been taken prisoner by Germans.

According to his report, Soviet troops re-entered the city from an eastern direction upon the retreat of Germans, but even after their re-entrance the time-bombs continued to explode and troops were actually sleeping on volcanoes. Thus Red officers ran away the same evening to the suburbs of the city. From the point of safety those officers saw the district where the Red Army headquarters stood was covered in red flames and thus they believed that German dive-bombers had raided. But the fire was caused by the explosion of their own time-bombs which also destroyed the buildings where their headquarters were made.

QUEZON CAUSES FUROR

Speech Telling of Unpreparedness Of P.I. Excites Washington

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—Widespread repercussions were said to have been caused in the United States, especially in Washington, by a recent speech made by President Manuel Quezon, in which he referred to the unprepared state of the Commonwealth's defenses and his reference to Washington's attitude regarding his exercise of emergency powers, the United Press reported from the American capital today.

Representative Fred L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, asserted that it is not surprising that the Philippines should have a Commission Government, the report said.

The speech which caused furor in the United States, appeared recently in the Manila Bulletin.

ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST JAPAN FAIL, FINANCE CHIEF SAYS

Kaya Addresses Delegates From Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Inner Mongolia

PRAISES COOPERATION

Gratified at Coordination of the 4 Countries in Developing Resources

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, his mood a bit defiant, told the world that economic measures against Japan and countries associated with it in the historic work of constructing an order of stability and prosperity in a wide area covering the whole of East Asia have been dismal failures. In the same breath he pointed to the effect, little if any, of the moves of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands in holding up credits and funds of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China on the effort to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on a firm footing.

This comment was made by the Finance Minister in the course of an address before a gathering of economic, financial, and other leaders of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Inner Mongolia at the first day session of the third general meeting of the East Asia Economic Conference which opened Thursday morning at the Imperial Hotel.

Moot Concrete Measures

The meeting, called to discuss concrete measures for the construction of an economic order common to Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Inner Mongolia, was opened at 9 a.m. with an address by Hijikata, managing-director of the economic conference.

On behalf of Baron Seinosuke Goh, president, who was absent from the meeting, Aiichiro Fujiyama, director, spoke, pointing out the importance of the role each component part of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is called upon to play in working out details of the plan to perfect the sphere in the face of a group of countries determined to do all within their power to perpetuate the old order of things in this part of the globe.

The reading of congratulatory messages from Japanese, Manchoukuo, and Chinese dignitaries followed. There were the blessings of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, General Yu Ching-yuan, Minister of Agriculture of Manchoukuo, and Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior of China, who came with the purpose of representing the National Government of China at Nanking at the meeting.

At the afternoon session the conferees held discussions on the interchange of commodities among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, with Reisuke Ishida, director of the Mitsui Trading Company, in the chair.

The second day session will be held at the same place at 9 a.m. today. The chief topic of discussion will be what to do to achieve self-sufficiency in minerals and foodstuffs in East Asia.

On the topics at the third and last day session which will get under way at 9 a.m. Saturday, is the general question of completing work on the co-prosperity sphere. The discussion will be presided over by Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta.

Finance Minister Kaya began his speech by noting the results which have been achieved by the Japanese forces during the China Affair which is now four and a half years old. He praised the close cooperation of Manchoukuo and China which has made a large contribution to the success of the Japanese arms.

3 Countries Cooperate

He noted with satisfaction the increase in the co-ordinated effort of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Inner Mongolia to develop their natural resources. He took cognizance of the smooth manner in which the interchange of commodities among these four countries is taking place. This, he said, is eloquent testimony to the formidableness of the economic power possessed by the countries which constitute the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Turning to the question of meeting the economic pressure exerted by countries hostile toward Japan, Mr. Kaya had this to say:

"Great Britain, the United States and other countries opposed to the co-prosperity sphere project have tied up the assets of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. I have not the slightest doubt that these moves have nothing to dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese in P.I. Maintain Calm Attitude; Even Have Tonari-Gumi Despite War Clouds

Asahi Service

MANILA, December 3.—The Philippines is now closely watching the development of the America-Japan negotiation at Washington, and the whole territory is becoming war-minded. American soldiers and sailors arriving from the United States almost daily have become so numerous that Manila now appears like a military city. It is reported that the Far Eastern Army of the United States now totals 125,000. Troops who have arrived are detailed throughout the territory. It seems to be the calm before a storm.

Under such atmosphere, the 23,000 Japanese residents in the Philippines are determined to continue in engaging in their respective occupations that they developed by efforts of many years with full determination not to be affected by any development. To meet the emergency situation, the 3,200 Japanese residents at Manila have formed their "Tonari-gumi" or neighborhood association, following the system in Japan, so that they can be prepared for any eventuality.

On Sunday, November 30, these Japanese residents in Manila held their autumn athletic meeting at the Japanese National School. Japanese primary school children who numbered 700 at the beginning of the present year are now reduced to 366 or one half. These children took part in the programs of the athletic meeting, while the grown-ups, the old and women also joined in various sports. Throughout the whole day the Japanese residents enjoyed a happy event, despite the dark clouds over the Pacific. The joyful gathering of the Japanese has really surprised Americans who are afraid of their own illusion.

The calm attitude of the Japanese residents has been a new interpretation of the situation to many Americans.

The 17,000 Japanese in Davao are determined to remain, but as a French steamer is going to leave Manila shortly, about 500 Japanese in unavoidable circumstances will leave as the last group of evacuees for home.

DE GAULLISTS HINDER EFFORTS OF DECOUX

Governor-General's Task of Readjusting Japan-F.I.C. Relations Hampered

SITUATION IS COMPLICATED

Under Anglo-American Influence Some French Elements Stirring Up Trouble

While Governor-General Jean Decoux of French Indo-China is making hard efforts for readjusting relations between Japan and French Indo-China on the one hand, men influenced by the De Gaullist regime are hindering his sincere task on the other hand, according to Saigon information to the Kokumin.

One month has elapsed since Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa took up his important post at Hanoi. The immediate matter to be taken up by the ambassadorial headquarters at the capital of French Indo-China is economic cooperation between the two countries, reports the paper.

Their economic relations are beginning to be placed on the right track, as a result of the recent conclusion of the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement after going through various difficult stages.

Their cooperation, the report says, is yet to cover the whole domain, as is seen by the fact that pressure and restriction are placed on some kinds of goods and that more or less restriction is going to be put on imports of Japanese articles. This attitude on the part of French Indo-China is difficult to understand, now that the economic agreement is signed and the joint defense agreement is concluded between the two, it is pointed out. The article further says:

Two Regimes Clash

"Here are the throes of French Indo-China, which had been placed in a liberal position for a long time. France now has two regimes, the Vichy Administration and De Gaullist Administration. These two confronting regimes issue orders freely to the colonies of France, including Indo-China. Governor-General Decoux is a representative of the Vichy Administration and is now steeped in promotion of Japan-French Indo-China friendship.

"However, more or less French among the 40,000 residents there are affected by the De Gaullist Administration. De Gaullists are working under the belief that the final victory will be won by the De Gaullist Administration. They are apparently influenced by Britain and the United States. This is the reason why the situation in the French colony is delicate and complicated.

"Strange instructions are reported to have been issued by the De Gaullist Administration to the Hanoi Government to the effect that a policy of possible procrastination should be taken in connection with any negotiations with Japan. This is only one instance of many others indicating the delicate situation in which the Hanoi Government finds itself.

"These De Gaullists have been making reckless plots that will lead to Japan's advantage since Japan's peaceful advance into the southern region of French Indo-China in conformity with the spirit of the joint defense pact concluded voluntarily between Tokyo and Vichy. Some of them are taking measures to bring pressure to bear upon the Annamites coming close to Japanese or to alienate the Annamites from the Japanese. Spreading of reports unfavorable to the prestige of the Japanese army is also committed by these reckless plotters.

Decoux Working Sincerely

"On the other hand, the efforts of Governor-General Decoux to bring about better relationship between French Indo-China and Japan are worth while to be noted. How sincere and enthusiastic he is in the task is manifested in his recent words, 'There is no alternative for French Indo-China but to rely upon Japan'. Great regrets are that De Gaullists are resorting to steps to thwart Governor-General Decoux's pro-Japanese policy.

"The mission of Ambassador Yoshizawa is very important under the cir-

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HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES MORE HELP

Authorizes President to Give Another Half Billion Dollars Stocks to Democracies

$13 BILLION ALREADY USED

Marshall Says Army Has Only 3,600 Planes—Number Sold Said Huge

I.N.S.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—It has been announced that President Roosevelt is extending Lease-Lend aid to Turkey, declaring that the defense of Turkey "is vital to the defense of the United States."

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, while recommending new lease-lend funds, today authorized the President to transfer another half a billion dollars worth of U.S. army and navy stocks to the Democratic Powers if the situation warrants it.

Already more than $13,000,000,000 has been appropriated for the lease-lend program under which the United States is committed to deliver aid to the Democracies in the West and China.

The committee at the same time revealed General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, recently testified before the congressional group that the question of nationality of those who use U. S. weapons is relatively of less importance compared to the need of producing these weapons immediately on a larger scale for such use.

Another disclosure during committee sessions was that thus far only $78,000,000 worth of war materials has been earmarked for use by the Red Army in the war against Germany—although General Marshall testified, as long as the United States is not involved in war, large quantities of U.S. tanks might as well be diverted to assist the Soviet Union.

General Marshall is said to have informed the committee additionally that although Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of 25,800 aircraft, the army's air arm at present is operating with only 3,600 machines.

Meanwhile, informed circles outside Congress suggested that a tremendous number of American planes have been sent overseas.

ALL BRITISH VESSELS TO STAY AT HONGKONG

Follow Official Order—Dutch And Panama Boats to Copy Example

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 3.—All British vessels of the local Butterfield & Swire and the Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., are expected to make a wholesale withdrawal from here for Hongkong at any moment in accordance with official order.

The vessels of the two British companies have been discontinuing their service along the Northern coast since the beginning of this month following receipt of the official order to make an early concentration in Hongkong.

The Dutch and Panama vessels are also expected to follow the example of British vessels in the near future, as a result of which the local international port will be completely cut off from Anglo-American domination.

The Weather

Tokyo and vicinity today and tonight: fair, with northerly winds, warm during the daytime, clear skies, with northerly winds at night. Saturday, same as Friday, (announcement at 9 p.m. Wednesday). Highest temperature in Tokyo Thursday, 59.9 F., lowest, 43.9 F., Humidity at noon, 62 per cent. Sunrise today, 6:35 a.m., sunset, 4:28 p.m.

PAPERS INDIGNANT AT SECRETARY HULL FOR SLURRING TALK

American Foreign Chief Deep In Negotiation Suddenly Bites Japan

HOCHI FEELS WARNING

Nichi Nichi Wants World to Know Barrier to Peace Settlement U.S.

The press in Japan waxed indignant over the United States as news dispatches arrived in the capital Thursday of the pointed references made by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the current Japanese-American talks on the problems of the Pacific in the course of his press conference on Wednesday.

All the newspapers of Tokyo characterized the Hull statement as derogatory of Japan. Some of them were positive that it was a castigation of Japan.

The Hochi was edged with the greatest bitterness in commenting on the American official's remarks. The paper declared that the Hull statement constituted a warning to Japan that the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Australia, the Philippines, and Chungking in the so-called ABCD camp had completed preparation of an offensive against this country. The paper hinted at the possibility of action by Japan in a move to attempt to break its encirclement which constitutes a threat to the existence and the prestige of this country.

Doubts U.S. Sincerity

The Nichi Nichi, while profoundly regretting Mr. Hull's statements, said that they had given it cause to doubt whether there is any sincerity in the attitude of the United States toward the Japanese effort to settle the problems of the Pacific.

"The American State Secretary's remarks made at his press conference on Wednesday seem to bear out our fears that the United States had meant to hold to an attitude not based on the actualities of the situation," says the Nichi Nichi. "There is now no doubt in our mind that the United Stotes has made up its mind to force on this country its views of the situation which are not backed by the actual conditions in the Pacific area. We are not to be under any illusion regarding the true meaning of the fact that Mr. Hull, the official who is handling the matter of negotiating a settlement of outstanding differences between Japan and the United States, saw fit to make remarks derogatory of this country at a press conference at a time when the talks had reached a critical stage. It goes without saying that the United States is to blame for all the consequences of the situation which has been caused by the State Secretary's action in abusing this country in a statement to the press.

Make Known Talk Obstacles

"The time has arrived for us to renew our efforts to make it emphatically clear to the United States that the chief obstacle of the conclusion of a settlement between Japan and America on the Pacific question is constituted by the insistance of Roosevelt administration leaders on a policy toward this country which is based on a deliberately twisted interpretation of the aims of Japanese foreign policy and of the actual situation in the Pacific area."

Domei has the following to say in summarizing the views of Mr. Hull's statement gaining ground in well-informed circles.

"Secretary of State Hull's exposure makes one doubt whether the United States has been earnestly willing to reach an agreement through the current Japanese-American negotiations, especially in view of the fact that it was made at this juncture when the Japanese-American situation has become most delicate, with no satisfactory conclusion having been arrived at notwithstanding 17 long days have passed since the resumption of the negotiations on arrival at Washington of Japanese Ambassador Saburo Kurusu," says the observers.

Remark Is Harbinger

"The statement further prohibits one to deny that the Japanese-American negotiations, together with the recent strengthening of the military arrangements of the anti-Japanese encircle-

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Australians Ready For Any Emergency, Says Ex-Trade Head

I.N.S.

CANBERRA, December 3.—There is no reason for apprehension about the safety of Australia, declared today Francis Michael Forde, former Minister for Trade and Customs. The combined strength of the three armed services, he said, is able to deal effectively with any enemy force which is likely to attempt invasion, and added; "The Australians' defense is improving daily; we are confident that we can defend ourselves against any aggression." Prime Minister John Curtin, declared that the arrival of the British warships in Singapore "brings us to a stage in the Far Eastern situation which is encouraging us as a deterrent to those likely to assail us."

HEARST SAYS PEACE DEPENDS ON AMERICA

Editorializes in His San Francisco Examiner U.S. Should Stop Meddling

JAPAN BLAMELESS IN WAR

Asserts There Is No Logic China Should Be Saved as Country Weak

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—William Randolph Hearst, owner of the Hearst newspaper chain, today editorially declared in his San Francisco Examiner that peace will smile on the Far East if the United States does not interfere with relations between Japan and China and restore a normal trade status with the two countries.

Commenting on the current strained relations between the United States and Japan, Mr. Hearst declared that Japan is not to blame should war break out in the Far East.

The United States will be responsible for any conflict in the Orient because the question of peace or war depends solely upon the United States' Far Eastern policy, he added.

China for decades has suffered from internal struggles and has not paid attention to the spread of Communism in its outlying territories, he said, adding, it might have been wrong for Japan to go into Manchuria in 1932 but Japan got rid of Communism in that region.

The United States could not blame Japan for its advance in Manuchuria, he continued because when the United States pursued its expansionist policy into New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada, the American Government had the same intensions as Japan in 1932.

Today Manchoukuo is well established and fear and unrest have been eliminated. Thus, the United States is offered a better opportunity to trade with that country, Mr. Hearst said.

China has been the under-dog in the Far Eastern conflict as far as the United States is concerned, he said, However, there is no logic in the oft-heard assertions that the United States must fight for China.

Although Mr. Hearst could not agree wholly with present Japanese policies, he said, it is a great mistake to think that Japan is challenging the United States.

The United States has lost Japan, its third best customer in the international trade, although Japan never has interfered with America's policies and never has constituted the least menace toward America, Mr. Hearst declared.

On the contrary, Mr. Hearst concluded, the United States today is menacing Japan and should America be involved in a war in the Orient none but the United States must shoulder the responsibility.

Peking Marines Leaving

Domei

PEKING, December 4.—The American Embassy here yesterday notified the Japanese Embassy to the effect the American marines stationed at Peking will evacuate on December 12. The American notificatoin added that the American marines will take a ship from Chinwangtao.

BASIC PRINCIPLES CLARIFICATION AIM OF NOTE, SAYS HULL

To End Confusions and Utterances of Other Governments, Secretary Explains

GIVES RESUME OF TALKS

America Opposed to Policy of Force in Every Field, Says Dispatch to Yomiuri

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—In his first lengthy statement regarding the current conversations between the United States and Japan, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today that the purpose of the U.S. document handed to the two Japanese envoys last week was to clarify basic issues involved in the talks and to end confusion arising from actions and utterances of other Governments.

Mr. Hull abandoned his usual reticence and delivered a long resume of the whole conversations, laying particular stress on the United States' view concerning basic issues involved.

He reiterated that the U.S.-Japan talks were begun last spring and were designed to ascertain whether a basis of negotiations was reachable.

Other Powers Informed

The Secretary of State said the United States has kept other interested Powers in the Pacific area informed regarding the nature of the conversations.

He added the talks revolved around the United States Government's 14-point declaration of July, 1937, in the light of the present situation.

Numerous phases and questions at issue were discussed during informal conversations, Mr. Hull stated, but talks have not reached any more advanced stage.

The Secretary of State concluded that it was natural after months of discussion and increased confusion resulting from actions and utterances of other Governments, that he should undertake to bring basic phases of the discussions up to date by handing to the two Japanese envoys, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, last week's document setting forth fundamental principles of the United States' stand.

Questioned whether some modification was needed of the Far Eastern situation before the talks can be resumed, Mr. Hull declined to elaborate.

Asked if the United States is being kept informed regarding British and Dutch naval strength in the Singapore area, the Secretary of State said he had not asked the navy regarding the matter, but assumed such information has been given.

Questioned regarding a Japanese radio report alleging that the United States had leased three islands in the Indian Ocean, Mr. Hull said he was certain there was no truth in the report, adding he was also certain its falsity was known when the report was circulating.

Opposes Policy of Force

In a tone far too outspoken such as never heard before, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at his press conference on December 3 accused Japan with pursuing a policy of force, declaring the policy Japan is following is diametrically opposed to the traditional American Far Eastern policy, according to a Washington dispatch to the Yomiuri. It was the first time that the Secretary of State resorted to so emphatic an expression, and his appearance before the press representatives on the following day of the seventh parley (on which day he was absent on account of illness), coupled with the statement made by President Roosevelt before the press conference on December 2, is attracting much attention of diplomatic circles in the American capital as indicative of a high-handed attitude of America toward the Washington talks.

The statement by Mr. Hull, as reported by Yomiuri, follows;

"The repeated parleys so far have not bridged the gap between America and Japan, and this is due to the fundamental differences in their respective positions—the differences that cannot yet be eliminated. What was discussed as the basic issue at the parley was whether or not the fundamental principles and the developments in realities can be harmonized.

"Japan's policy is based on force in every way—in politics, economics, and social. So long as Japan maintains the basic principle of force, it could not be helped if the Washington talk would not show any substantial development and remain practically the same as at the time of starting the parley as far as the basic principles are concerned.

"In view of the opinions expressed by Japanese leaders and actions of the Japanese Government during the Washington talks, I realized toward the end of November that it would be proper to put the basis of the parley back to the fundamental principles. Thereupon, I have put into a document what has been discussed up to now and handed it to the Japanese representatives and it was right that by that we have shown the fundamental principles upon which America stands. What is the fundamental principles that America insists on is already clear.

"At the Washington negotiations, I have been dwelling throughout on the

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Price Control in International Settlement Takes Bad Turn as Ship Bottom Decreases

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 4.—Owing to the shortage of bottom, the price control in the International Settlement in Shanghai which seemed as if making a steady progress, has struck the reefs recently.

Most of the commodities, including rice, the prices of which had been controlled by the Municipal Council, have been imported via Hongkong by British owned vessels placed on the Shanghai-Hongkong service.

However, those ships have stopped coming to Shanghai recently and this laid obstacles in the way of price control of commodities and threw the economic circles in the Settlement into distress.

Moreover, the colonial Government of Hongkong has reportedly prohibited the sailing of British shipping in Hongkong for Shanghai on December 1. Therefore, the city of Shanghai which imported gasoline via Hongkong cannot hereafter expect to receive the supply of gasoline from the same direction.

The quantity of gasoline stocked in Shanghai is too small to meet the demand even of the year.

Unable to find out any measures to meet such a grave situation, the Municipal Council authorities are only watching the development.

Duel Between Sydney and Steiermark Said Took Place West of Carnarvon

I.N.S.

CANBERRA, December 3.—It has been disclosed that the fight between the Australian cruiser Sydney and the Reich raider Steiermark, also known as the Kormoran, took place 300 miles west of Carnarvon.

After the Kormoran was set on fire, the crew abandoned the ship which blew up. Their boats pulled toward the cruiser Sydney which caught afire amidships and suddenly sank.

Ships from Carnarvon searched for five days and picked up several German lifeboats but none of the Sydney's.

The number of survivors from the Kormoran is 320.

I.N.S.

LONDON, December 2.—Information regarding the Australian warship Sydney which was sunk in a duel with the Nazi raider Steiermark, was obtained from the survivors of the raider who were picked up some time after the action.

The next of kin to the officers and men of the Sydney were notified on November 26 but for strategic reasons the information remained unpublished.

The Steiermark was known as Raider No. 41, sailing under the name of Kormoran and various disguises, carried at least six 5.9 inch guns, two aircraft, and underwater torpedo tubes in addition to those on deck. The raider had a speed of 18 knots and complement of 400 officers and men.

JAPANESE IN WAVES RAID ANKANG, PAOKI

Roar Over Airfield in Shensi and Wreck Ammunition and Fuel Depots

ALL RETURN IN TRIUMPH

Not One Enemy Airplane Seen Presumably Escaping to Chengtu Base

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, December 4.—Waves of Japanese Army fliers yesterday afternoon roared over the Ankang airfield in Shensi Province again and showered bombs upon the enemy's underground fuel depots and powder magazines located at the northern end of the airfield, setting fire to them.

The Japanese Army planes, after having wrecked the facilities belonging to the airdrome completely, returned to their bases safely.

In the Japanese raids on Ankang, as well as on Paoki the same morning, not an enemy machine was seen, presumably escaping to an air base in the direction of Chengtu in the interior.

Eagles Return Triumphantly

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 3.—Strong formations of Japanese air-raiders, hopping off from their base early this morning visited Paoki, key point along the Lung-hai Railway in Shensi Province, reducing groups of munitions depots in and around the town.

In defiance of the anti-aircraft gun fire, Japanese fliers carried out a series of dive-bombings upon airfields and military establishments on the outskirts of the city.

Japanese planes all returned safely to their base.

Shantung Mop-Up

Domei

TSINAN, December 3.—Japanese forces are now engaged in mopping-up campaign against Communist troops in the mountainous regions of southern Shantung Province. The Japanese troops up to November 30 gained the following war result:

"The number of bodies left by the Communist forces in the above mountainous regions were counted 2,446, while 685 of them were made prisoner.

"Booty gained by the Japanese forces included 685 rifles, 2,288 rounds of ammunition, 12 heavy and light machine-guns, 1,016 guns, 604 horses and many other arms and ammunition."

Basic Principles Clarification Aim Of Note, Says Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

fundamental principles and seeking the understanding of the Japanese delegates. The idea of the American Government that seeks a peaceful solution of the Pacific problems concerns the whole of East Asia which covers almost one half of the globe, and all the countries that have much interests in the Pacific have been notified of the proceedings of the Japan-U.S. conversations."

May Mean Stagnation

"The Japan-American negotiations are still continuing after seven formal sessions, but the continuation means stagnation," says the Nichi Nichi in commenting on the progress of the negotiations at Washington. "President Roosevelt said that he made Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles ask for Japan's explanation of the latest development, but that there was no time limit. The nature of the inquiry may prove the present state of the negotiations. The tone of the New York Times confirms the division of public opinion in the United States, but is proud of the unity of view as to the strengthening of the defense structure. But it said that the domestic structure depends on rubber and tin, and such materials cannot be brought to the United States without passing through the areas which can be easily attacked from Thailand. Thus the newspaper hinted at the importance of the development in Thailand.

"That is to say, the paper has revealed the American conception that the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is in inseparable relation to the defense structure of the United States. It is thus made easy for anyone to discover where the cancer of the Pacific is.

"Wilfrid Fleisher, former Managing-Editor of the Japan Advertiser, who is now a Washington correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, has reported that unless Japan is put under the thumb right now, the country will develop into the strongest empire of Asia and that in that event the United States would be menaced from both sides. This idea of Fleisher's appears to be common among Americans who are concerned with Far Eastern affairs.

"Americans recognize Japan as the future Powers in the Pacific, but fail to recognize her as the present Power. Herein lies their mistaken idea. It is the same mistake as was made by Russia before the Russo-Japanese War. At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, the Russians believed that an early victory did not mean ultimate victory, and other Europeans and Americans were of the same view. At that time Japan's annual industrial production was only ¥300,000,000 or ¥6 per person, and the national revenue averaged about ¥2 per person a month. Thus it was believed that Japan would fall in a long war, even by those who were very friendly to Japan. But a war cannot be foretold only by the national strength as revealed in figures.

"Though it is impossible to learn the direction in which the Japan-American negotiations are progressing at present, yet it seems that a gloomy prospect covers the Pacific regardless of the outcome of the negotiations," says the Asahi. "Extreme tension is now felt in Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. The Singapore Government has declared a state of emergency for Malaya, and mobilized the entire naval and air reserves. Then the British Navy has formed a great Far Eastern fleet to include the China fleet. The flagship Prince of Wales, with Commander-in-Chief Admiral Thomas Phillips of the new fleet, has entered Singapore, followed by the warships of the newly formed fleet.

"The Netherlands East Indies has also mobilized its land and air forces, and reservists have been called to the colors, according to a report from Batavia. The land and air forces of the Philippines are placed under emergency formation, and the entire territory divided into three defense areas to be jointly defended by the joint America-Philippine forces.

"Furthermore it is reported that the United States Government is carrying out a plan for establishing several military bases between Hawaii and Australia, and is also hurrying defense equipments in the North Pacific.

"Then Burma and Malaya are taking an attitude of pressure on Thailand from both sides. Thus the negotiations at Washington appear as nothing more than a curtain-raiser to keep the audience occupied until the opening of the main play. While the United States is criticizing others, the scene behind the curtain."

America Blacklists 189 More Individuals Japanese Name Cited

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The State Department today announced that an additional 189 individuals and firms in Latin America have been placed on the United States "blacklist," of Axis firms. Most of the names blacklisted indicated they are of German, Italian or Spanish origin, although, the name, "Casa Sekiguchi," indicating Japanese ownership, has appeared on the new list of 34 firms blacklisted in Mexico. It was understood, however, that the Japanese firm was included because it had dealings with Germany and Italy, and not because the firm was of Japanese ownership.

U.S. HOUSE PASSES ANTI-STRIKE DRAFT

Forwards to Senate Bill to Curb Serious Hampering of Defense

ANTI-LABOR CRIES SEEN

Rigid Legislation Said to Offset Gains Obtained in Past

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The House of Representatives today passed and forwarded to the Senate a stringent anti-strike bill, designed principally to curtail strikes which are seriously hampering production in United States defense plants.

The bill provides for the following restrictions:

1. Forbids strikes, unless approved by a majority of workers by secret ballot.

2. Requires a 60-day "cooling off" period between the time the strike is ordered and the time it becomes effective.

Bans Violence, Boycott

3. Forbids strike violence, boycotts and sympathy as well as jurisdictional strikes.

4. Requires that whenever a closed shop or an open shop is in force in defense plants, it shall continue for the duration of the national emergency.

5. Requires unions to register with the Government.

6. Denies the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act, Social Security Law and Unemployment Compensation to workers or unions that violate the new act.

The House of Representatives, in passing the anti-strike bill, over-rode pleas by Administration leaders for less rigid legislation, and adopted a measure which repeatedly had been denounced in debate as anti-labor and a threat to gains which labor has obtained through enactments of the New Deal.

For Defense Industries

I.N.S.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The House of Representatives today passed a bill designed to curb strikes in the defense industries. The bill provides for a secret ballot of workers before a strike can be called, freezes the open or closed shop conditions for the duration of the emergency, prohibits a strike over the jurisdictional claims of the C.I.O. and A.F.L., bans mass picketing and prohibits Communists or persons convicted of felonies holding office in labor unions.

F.I.C. Congress Meets

Domei

HANOI, December 4.—The Federal Congress of French Indo-China sat in initial session yesterday at the official residence of the Governor-General here. Presenting himself at the first assembly, Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux delivered an address, urging the members to further do their best for the peace and prosperity of the local French colony.

U.S. NAVY PREPARED FOR LONG-TIME WAR

Large Merchantmen Said Being Rapidly Converted Into Aircraft Carriers

HOUSE GROUP REVEALS

Marshall Urging $269,000,000 Appropriations to Maintain Filipino Army

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The House Appropriations Committee today revealed that high naval officials who recently testified before the committee said the navy was preparing for a "long-time war" and that coast defense bases were being rushed.

Large merchantmen, these officers declared, were being converted into aircraft carriers and half of the navy's 533,000 officers and men were now being equipped with special clothing for Arctic operations.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Aeronautics, said plane production was part of the long range program and that the navy's 15,000 plane program would not be completed until about five years from now.

Has 171 Destroyers

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Engineering, it was said, revealed the navy now has 171 destroyers, which however, did not include destroyers detached from the fleet for special duties.

Rear Admiral Robinson said destroyer production has now reached nine ships a month while production of ship engines was 18 monthly.

Meantime, the committee revealed that General George C. Marshal, Chief of Staff, while urging $269,000,000 appropriations for the army to maintain the Filipino army, pointed out that demobilization of the Philippines army might furnish "a breeze which would ignite the present smolderiing ember" in the Far East.

General Marshall revealed $15,000,000 have been borrowed from President Roosevelt's emergency fund to keep the Filipino army operating through December.

"If additional funds are not obtained," General Marshall said, "to equip and to operate and maintain this force, it will be necessary to seriously curtail mobilization of, or completely demobilize the force."

"The consequences of such action in the present tense Far Eastern situation might have far-reaching—even furnishing the breeze which would ignite the present smoldering embers," General Marshall asserted.

Meantime, Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross Society, told the committee that henceforth, the Red Cross would concentrate on relief activities in England, Chungking, the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

Allotments Made Public

Allotments for the navy and the army provided in the defense appropriation project comprise:

In the naval program: $449,000,000 for the purchase of additional aircraft; $120,000,000 for the provision of gun mounts and ammunition to be used in the arming of about a thousand American merchant ships; $280,000,000 for the acquisition or construction of 400 patrol and mine-laying vessels.

In the army's budget, $269,000,000 for the maintenance of a 150,000-man Filipino army on a war footing; an undisclosed expenditure for expansion of the present 1,840,000-man army of the United States by 277,000 men and 34,000 officers thereby bringing the peacetime army total to more than 2,100,000 men; another undisclosed sum designed to increase the U.S. Army Air Corps from the present 54 to 84 groups (the bill carries funds for the construction of 17,000 new planes); $37,000,000 for the construction of military posts and acquisition of land, including 11 new army air fields of which four will be located in unspecified outlying possessions as well as 14 "skeletonized" air fields in preparation for projected expansion of the air force; $409,000,000 for providing the air corps with a larger reserve of spare parts for all types of planes under contract; $50,000,000 for increasing from 300 to 586 the number of airports capable of accommodating military aircraft; $61,000,000 for increased pay for all enlisted men.

A part of the army fund is earmarked for the purchase of 101,000 multi-wheeled vehicles, including heavy trucks, and anti-tank guns, including 2,000 Jeeps-Bantam combat cars. In addition a sum of $388,000,000 is provided for the expansion of facilities for the manufacture of tanks, guns and other war materials of a similar type.

Reorganize Atlantic Duty

United Press

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Naval sources asserted yesterday that convoy system operating in the North Atlantic would be reorganized shortly to provide greater cooperation between the British and United States navies.

These sources said there might be some steps to formalize such joint action, and added that it was likely that both navies would jointly escort vessels the entire distance across in view of the fact that American merchantmen can now enter combat zones and belligerent ports.

Such joint action would coordinate the two navies in such a way that fleet units on either side could be released for elsewhere.

Meanwhile, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, revealed that naval enlistments had declined approximately 15 per cent as a result of torpedoing of the U.S.S. Kearny and U.S.S. Reuben James while the two destroyers were operating in the Atlantic.

The Navy, therefore, may eventually be obliged to use selectees for the purpose of manning the expanded fleet, said Colonel Knox.

The Navy Secretary told the press that the proposal to import 1,200 workers into Hawaii was for defense projects only and the Navy was not concerned with the labor shortage on sugar plantations and other private enterprises.

He said the House Territories Committee soon would consider the Navy proposal which was occasioned by the tremendous acceleration of defense construction projects throughout Hawaii, absorbing all available manpower. He said the Navy would confine its importations to unskilled laborers "needed on public works being carried on by the Navy."

Soldier Invents Collapsible Sword Sheath Which Will Facilitate Using of Weapon

A collapsible sword sheath, which automatically is reduced to half its normal length on the sword being drawn, has recently been invented by an engineer who has previously served with the Japanese forces in China. His name is Yoshikawa Sekida of Nishi-Okubo, Yodobashi-ku.

Mr. Sekida says that he noticed how encumbering was the long sword sheath to the movements of the officers and men who wore it and decided that, if the sheath could be reduced when the sword was drawn, then this would confer a greater facility in action. Accordingly, on his return from China in March this year, he set himself to the task of inventing a collapsible sheath of a practicable kind and, according to the report in Hochi, has succeeded in doing so in the space of six months.

The main characteristic of Mr. Sekida's device and what suggests that it will be of real practical value is that the whole action is entirely automatic. The pulling out of the blade is enough to cause the sheath to collapse into half its size, and the return of the blade equally automatically restores it to its normal length.

Thus when officers and men advance into action with drawn sword they will feel no obstruction from their sword sheaths.

The sheath has an outer layer of thin metal on an inner layer of wood. The inventor was granted a patent for it a few days ago and the sheath will shortly be on sale at the price of ¥12 or ¥13. It is anticipated that such a practicable device will find favor with the Imperial Army and may be largely employed by it.

Economic Measures Against Japan Fail, Finance Chief Says

(Continued from Page 1)

tinguish them from acts of economic war. To all intents and purposes these countries have severed economic relations with Japan and its Allies. I do not pretend that the freezing order has done no injury to the interests of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. The step has caused a dislocation in our economy, which was not serious enough to interfere with our program of perfecting the co-prosperity sphere. On the other hand, the order has spurred us to put our efforts into the program of setting up an economic order under which the races inhabiting East Asia will be self-supplying in vital materials.

"Our plan for the development of the resources in East Asia and the interchange of commodities among the countries in this area has been going forward without the least interruption. This is the best evidence that can be adduced in support of the contention that the freezing order has not dealt any serious blow to the countries against which the move was directed and that any further economic pressure from countries opposed to us will not prevent us from looking to the future with equanimity."

The Finance Minister made references to the principles of the policy of creating an economic order embracing Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, adopted at the general meeting of the economic conference last year. Elaborating some of these principles, he told his audience that it is up to the leaders of the three countries concerned to see that there is effective use of materials, funds, and labor in each of the more important industries. He drew a picture of the progress which has been made by Japan in industry to show that Manchoukuo and China are expected to look to this country for leadership in their efforts to expand their industries.

The Finance Minister proceeded to give an account of the progress which has been made by Manchoukuo and China in the industrial field.

He directed attention to the five-year industrial program of Manchoukuo. The program, he went on, is scheduled to be completed this year. He saw evidence of the success of the program in the marked increase in the output of coal, iron, and vital farm products in Manchoukuo which has been witnessed in the past few years.

Mr. Kaya waxed enthusiastic over the prospect for the economic development of China. He made references to the part which is being played by the North China and Central China development companies, Japanese concerns, in the development of the resources of China.

Iron Output Rises

"There has of late been a prodigious increase in the output of iron, salt, and cotton in China," he said, pointing to the ever swelling volume of China's export trade with this country in these commodities. He emphasized that Japan intends to take from China this year vital materials of a value twice as large as of those which it took last year. There is every reason to think, he said, that there will not be any hitch in carrying out the program.

The Finance Minister further said that Japan has already invested in China roughly ¥1,000 million for developing natural resources since the establishment of the North China Development and the Central China Development Corporations.

He also emphasized the necessity of promoting the growth of the Central Reserve Bank of China, so that when the time comes the Bank's notes can replace the old Fapi.

In conclusion, the Finance Minister said, "The construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be expedited, and in order to realize this it is absolutely necessary that each of the four nations, Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia should renew its determination to cast in its lot with the others by strengthening the ties of common prosperity, for otherwise the great task of construction of the Co-Prosperity orbit cannot be accomplished and the happiness and welfare of the East Asiatic peoples cannot be hoped for. This point must be clearly driven home to all the Asiatic peoples."

The gist of Foreign Minister Togo's congratulatory message follows:

"I feel very happy that the East Asia Economic Conference not only contributes much toward the promotion of friendship between Japan and its neighboring countries as an organization for strengthening the economic power in East Asia by making close the economic and spiritual liaison among Japan, Manchoukuo and China but also exerts much effort toward the development of the natural resources and the strengthening of the productive power as well as the promotion of the trade in East Asia.

"Japan's policy for disposing of the present China Affair is to establish a new order in East Asia based on justice and to found permanent peace and prosperity in that area, thus contributing to the promotion of the welfare of the human race at large. And the Japanese Empire is bending its sincere efforts toward the completion of the China Affair in accordance with this fundamental policy.

"Japan's fair and right intention, however, is not understood by the United States and Britain, and Japan's mission to create a new order in East Asia is considerably hindered. Especially the present situation is most serious and East Asia is facing one of the most difficult phases ever seen in its history.

"It is a most proper thing that under such circumstances the financial leaders of Japan and of Manchoukuo and China, inseparable from Japan, have assembled here to exchange views regarding the establishment of the high-degree self-sufficiency structure, in view of the present tense situation which necessitates high efficiency in the various quarters of economy and industry.

"I earnestly hope that the East Asia Economic Conference will all the more display its function as the basis of mutual cooperation for developing the East Asia economy and exert more effort to achieve the objective of establishing the East Asia economy. I, at the same time, hope that the present meeting will be more and more active toward the achievement of its original purpose."

Chu Chan-kuai Captured With Men by Japanese Near Paoting, Hopei

Domei

SHIHMEN, December 4.—It has been revealed here that Communist bandit leader Chu Chan-kuai together with his men was captured on November 26 by Japanese troops in fighting that took place in a region south of Paoting in central Hopei Province. In the above fighting, the Japanese troops seized 81 rifles, 2,008 rounds of ammunition, 4 light machine-guns, 158 hand-grenades and other arms and ammunition, while the number of bodies left by the Communist bandits under Chu Chan-kuai were counted 269 and 28 were made prisoners, including their leader Chu.

Degaullists Hinder Efforts of Decoux

(Continued From Page 1)

cumstances. His policy centering around Japan-French Indo-China friendship and strengthening of economic cooperation will cover an extensive sphere involving politics, economy and foreign policy. He is a three-dimensionist or probably more than that.

"Relationship between Japan and French Indo-China must be thickened more than ever before, considering the fact that Indo-China is an important component part of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and for this the French colony must fully recognize Japan's position and strength in East Asia.

"Some French Indo-China authorities are laboring under a strikingly misguided belief. It is this, they are misunderstanding that French Indo-China is exceedingly superior to Japan economically. This wrong viewpoint comes from their observation of economically-controlled Japan on the basis of their liberal economy. It is true the French colony is surely abundant in natural resources, but all of them are crude materials, not processed goods. Its materials can find no foreign markets under the British and American asset-freezing measures. No foreign materials and goods can be imported there from foreign countries other than Japan. In reality, French Indo-China now solely depends upon Japan economically and its economic stabilization is an outcome of its contact with this country. In spite of this, some French are entertaining such a mistaken viewpoint.

"How to improve the French Indo-China situation to a better condition is left to Ambassador Yoshizawa, whose adhesive diplomacy is traditional. Great promises is placed in the sincerity of the Hanoi Government for cooperating with the Japanese ambassadorial headquarters by establishing a foreign policy department."

14,000 U.S. TRUCKS EXPECTED ON BURMA

Lease-Lend Vehicles Will Soon Move War Goods to Chungking

4,000-5,000 AT PRESENT

Washington Reveals 264 American-Trained Pilots Sign Up for Chiang

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—More than 14,000 American-made trucks, provided chiefly through Lease-Lend funds, will soon be moving war equipment on the Burma road for the Chungking regime, it was reliably learned here today.

United States defense officials estimate that between 4,000 and 5,000 trucks already are plying the Burma road, while an additional 10,000 trucks will be operating early in 1942 to transport approximately 16 000 tons of supplies to Chungking monthly.

The officials add that latest reports available in Washington reveal 264 American-trained pilots have signed up for air service with Chungking, and that more than 100 Curtiss P-40 fighter planes have been made available to General Chiang Kai-Shek. Many U.S. pilots reportedly are engaged in guarding the Burma road.

American trucks are part of the mounting Lease-Lend aid to Chungking which includes medicines, war supplies, machinery and materials needed for construction of the Burmese railroad which roughly will parallel the present Burma road as well as hospitals and power stations, the same officials said.

In advance of contemplated huge deliveries of trucks, American-trained mechanics and engineers will establish a series of service stations, garages and will train Chinese in maintenance and repair work in order to keep the truck caravans moving, it was said.

Other measures also have been taken to speed up deliveries of United States Lease-Lend supplies to Chungking, American defense official said. These aids include the following:

1. Chinese coolies will place stones along certain portions of the Burma road which later will be covered with asphalt in order to eliminate hazardous areas where trucks frequently bog down.

2. Dangerous hairpin turns will be widened.

3. Interminable red tape also will be slowly eliminated. Trucks frequently have been delayed for many days for clearance papers and custom inspection.

Under the present adverse conditions, a one-way trip on the Burma road averages seven weeks. A speed of only 15 to 20 miles an hour is possible on most parts of the road. It is hoped new measures will cut down the travel time and make possible by 1942, a round-trip taking only three to four weeks.

It was learned also that more than 100,000 coolies are working on the road-bed of the new Burma railway. Materials needed for construction of bridges, sidings and stations also are being supplied and box cars, locomotives and other equipment will follow when the railroad is completed.

Dutch Told to Leave

Domei

PEKING, December 4.—The Dutch Legation here today advised the Dutch residents in North China to effect their evacuation and proceed to Java. There are now about 200 Dutch people in North China, however, about 180 of them are missionaries.

Sikorski at Tobruk

Reuters

CAIRO, November 17.—The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, has returned to Cairo after two days with Polish and Empire troops in Tobruk. In an order of the day issued in Tobruk to the "Carpathian Brigade," General Sikorski says: "I was deeply impressed by the Brigade's spirit and devotion to duty in an exposed sector of the front."

Papers Indignant At Secretary Hull For Slurring Talk

(Continued From Page 1)

ment camp, have come to assume an appearance that demands utmost caution," the observers continue. "While it is difficult to surmise the reason why Secretary of State Hull made the statement in question disclosing certain details of the Japanese-American negotiations, the statement is considered one of the various preparatory measures, which the executives of the American Government have apparently been making, assuming every possible sort of developments in connection with the Japanese-American negotiations.

"It appears clear that the statement is an internal gesture to air before the American public the stand of the Washington Government which it regards as based on righteousness, in an attempt to drive anti-Japanese sentiment into the American people, who are not yet necessarily ready to keep steps with their Government in persisting on the strong policy against Japan.

"It is at the same time apparent the fact that a responsible person participating in the Japanese-American negotiations has had to show such a strong attitude as that as an internal gesture indicates the prevailing objective conditions, which do not permit optimism.

"In the statement in question Secretary of State Hull refers to those various principles which the United States wishes to apply in the Far East, and this means that the United States is still scheming to impose on Japan the provisions of those old, obsolete principles that were incompatible with even actual Far Eastern conditions of bygone days."

The observers further opine that it is utterly impossible for Japan to accept what are stipulated in the American document, which the United States Government handed the Japanese Ambassador on November 26, adding that it is the logical conclusion that such a document cannot serve as the basic datum for the Japanese-American negotiations henceforth.

"The Japanese-American conversations took place twice since the American handing over to Japan of the document in question, and the United States Government sent to the Japanese Government inquiries pertaining to certain questions, but there is no tangible evidence of a progress of the negotiations," the observers conclude, "and the unilateral disclosure by Secretary of State Hull of details of the negotiations has made the situation still worse."

GIIN DOMEI DISCUSSES COMING DIET SESSION

Suggests Parties Should Hold Conference on Bills Before Called to Order

Members of the Rule Aid Diet Members' League Thursday afternoon held their meeting at the League's headquarters in order to discuss matters relating to the forthcoming 78th ordinary session of the Diet.

After due deliberations, they have agreed to take the following attitude toward the forthcoming Diet sessions:

1. To eradicate contention between the parties in order to establish the "Throne Assisting Diet structure" in order to meet the present situation.

2. To effect smooth Diet proceedings; and in order to attain the smooth proceedings the various parties should hold conferences on the important bills before the opening of the Diet session.

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BRAZIL TIGHTENING ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Trade With U.S. Increasing But She Wants independency if America Enters War

While Brazil's trade with the United States is increasing, Brazil is also actively cementing economic relations with Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia in view of the fact that it may not be able to rely on the United States forever when the latter goes to war, the Asahi reporter from Rio de Janiero indicated.

"The footsteps of Mars is becoming louder and louder in South America and the political, economic and social atmosphere in this section of the world has become tense and delicate.

"American ships which have been armed in accordance with the revised Neutrality Act are entering and leaving the South American ports with extreme frequency and the people here are never sure when a naval skirmish will occur off the shores of South America.

"As if in retaliation for the German-French cooperation in Europe, the United States, with an eye on the French possession in South America, has already landed troops in Dutch Guinea. Further, the tenseness and confusion in the atmosphere in South America is becoming more pronounced and accentuated as the Japanese-American negotiations go through the critical stage.

"Under these large cross-currents and hodge-podge of world events, United States can be seen in the north, holding a large electric magnet, pulling the countries in South America into its orbit.

No Brotherly Love

"The South American countries are not putting their arms around their big brother to the north out of sincere, brotherly love. In the hearts of these countrymen, as in the past, is a certain feeling of anti-Yankeeism. But the circumstances in the world today, created by the European war and by freezing of the markets in Asia, have inevitably thrown these countries into the arms of the United States.

"In the background of this international panorama, the Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Aranha has been very active in trying to solicit the support of the South American nations in bringing their economic relations closer together. In November, he toured the countries to the south of Brazil. Everywhere he talked with pressmen and told them that in case America gets mixed up in a fight, Brazil might not be able to maintain its neutrality. The news was a sensation.

"His trips to Argentina and Chile have given rise to much speculation. Some rumors have it that he went to these countries, including Uruguay, for the purpose of trying to get them to supply military bases to the United States. These rumors, however, seem to be wide of the mark. Instead it would be more correct to state that the Brazilian Foreign Minister's object was to seek the economic cooperation of South American countries.

"With the trade treaty with Chile, Brazil hoped to exchange its coffee for the latter's salt peter and in that way built up its glass industry. As regards Argentina, Brazil has tried to make that country come around to agreeing with the proposition of free trade and thus build up a big trade with that country. Ostensibly, what Brazil is seeking to do is to build up a closer relation among these countries in view of the fact that in case the United States should come to blows with some country, there will be a shortage of ships and severance of the sea lanes to South America with the result that these South American countries will have to depend upon themselves for the necessary supplies.

"Brazil is mostly interested in getting more cooperation from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia. With these countries as the nuclei, Brazil is hoping to establish transportation relations.

"In the field of finance, the Brazilian Government in November passed an act making it permissible for American and Canadian banks to receive deposits. Originally, the Brazilian Constitution provided that no foreign banks may engage in this form of banking transaction. However, beginning June 30, 1946, no foreign banks will be permitted to receive deposits.

10 Foreign Banks

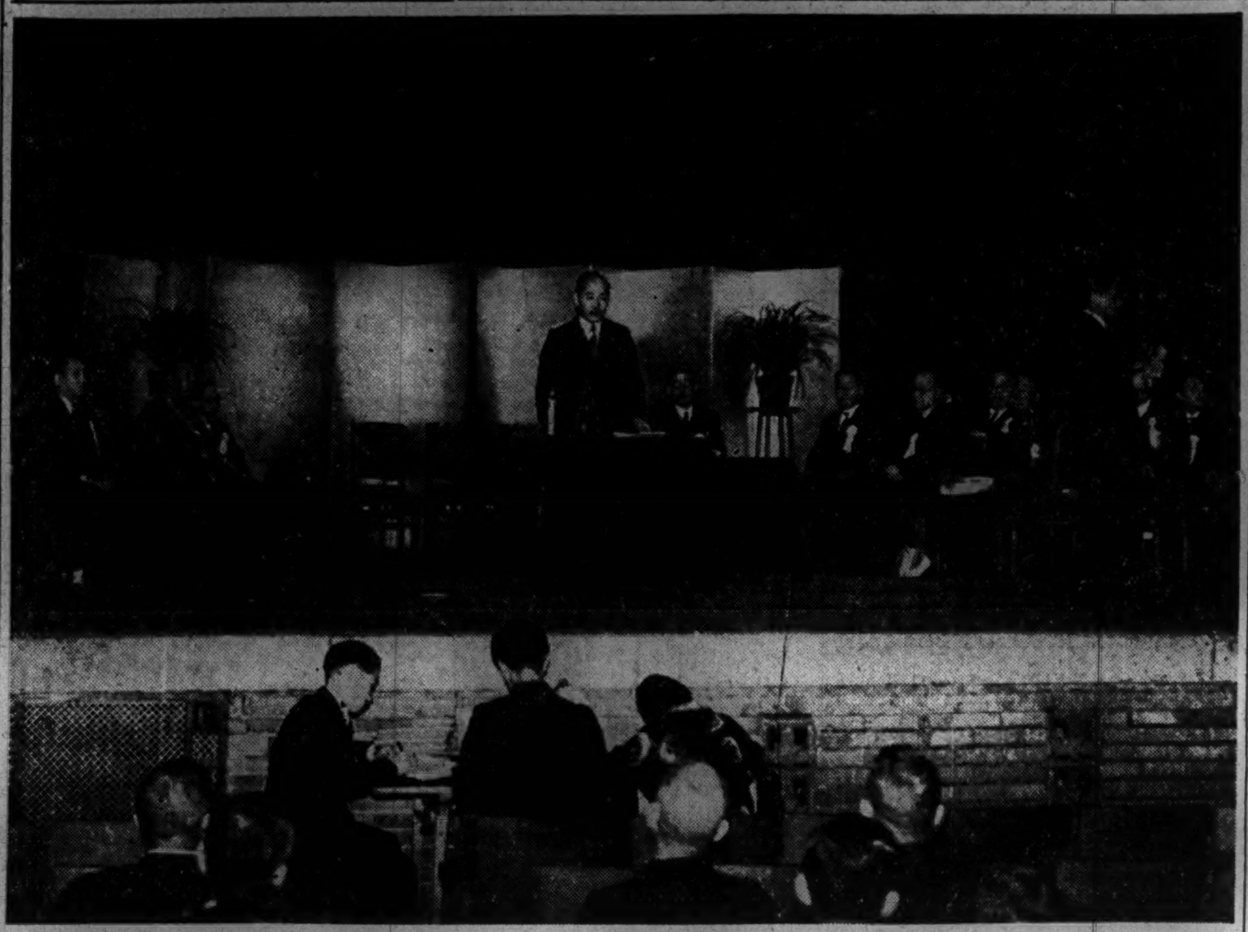
"The major foreign banks located in Brazil are one American bank, two British, one French, one Belgian, two German one Dutch, one Portuguese and one Japanese or a total of 10 foreign banks. In other words after 1946, unless these banks operate as Brazilian banks, they will be deprived of the major funds, that is, deposits, with which to carry on banking operations.

"The foreign trade between Brazil and the United States is going along favorably. From January to July of this year, Brazil exported to the United States more than 1,892,000 conto or 53 per cent of its total exports and when this figure is compared with last year's experts for the corresponding term which was 1,091,000 conto or 36 per cent of its total exports for that period, it will be seen that the trade between this country and the United States is progressing by leaps and bounds.

"Its imports have also shown increasing transactions. Imports for this period totaled 1,575,000 conto, or 57 per cent of the total imports for the term under review. Compared with the corresponding period for last year when imports amounted to 1,648,000 which was 51 per cent of the total purchases from the United States it will be seen that there was a 6 per cent decrease.

"Brazil's total exports to all countries aggregated 3,584,000 conto or about 17 per cent more than for the same period last year. Its excess of imports over exports last year during January to July equalled 17,500 conto but during this same period this year, there was a favorable balance to the tune of 82,400 conto."

Togo Addresses East Asia Delegates



The third annual convention of the East Asia Economic Council was opened at the Imperial Hotel Thursday, when it was attended by representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. In the absence of Baron Seinosuke Goh, president, due to illness, Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and vice-president of the council read the opening message. Then, speeches were delivered by representatives of the three brother countries. The picture shows Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo making a speech, in the course of which he referred to Japan's policy of achieving a settlement of the China affair and to the attempts of Britain and the United States to impede the Empire's task of establishing a new order in East Asia.

NAVALIST WRITES ON BRITISH FLEET

Says Reorganization at Singapore With Prince of Wales Is Not Startling

In regard to the news about the revamping of the present British Far Eastern Fleet with the reported arrival of the Prince of Wales, a 35,000-ton warship at Singapore on December 2, a Japanese naval expert indicated that the reorganization in the fleet would result in nothing startling, according to the Chugai:

On December 2, a report came in to the effect that the Prince of Wales, a 35,000-ton man-of-war of the British Navy has arrived at Singapore. The construction of this vessel was completed in April of this year. It is equipped with 10 mammoth 14-inch guns and 14 5½ inch cannons. It is believed that the Prince of Wales is capable of 30 knots at full speed. It can carry four aircraft.

The authorities in Singapore announced that they expect some more British warships to be sent to this Far Eastern base.

In regard to this new development in the southern seas, a noted Japanese naval expert had the following to say:

"Generally speaking, up to now the British Far Eastern Fleet consisted of 2 cruisers, 5 destroyers, 10 submarines and 10 other ships of questionable value. In the British Indian Fleet, there were 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers and 3 submarines but this fleet is nothing to speak of.

"In view of the pressing situation in the Far East, it seems that the British authorities have hastened to increase the number of ships at Singapore. At the time the Prince of Wales left Capetown on November 20, I suppose the warship King George V and some cruisers accompanied it.

"It was announced on December 2 that a new Far Eastern Fleet would be formed which would have the same standing as the fleet in the home waters and the one in the Mediterranean Sea. It is doubtful whether England will be able to spare some of the major ships in the home and Mediterranean fleets. At the most, it can send only about 2 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 A cruisers, 18 B cruisers and several submarines."

EGYPTIAN COPS PUNISHED

Involved in Failure to Quell Demonstration Held November 13

Transocean

ANKARA.—Disciplinary proceedings against policemen who have shown restraint in dealing with demonstrators have been instituted by the Egyptian Government, it was reported here from Cairo.

The Egyptian Government was particularly concerned when on November 13, the anniversary of the day in 1918 when Saad Zaghlul, Egypt's national hero, presented the demands for Egyptian independence to the British High Commissioner, police utterly failed to mercilessly break up the forbidden demonstrations in Egyptian cities, these reports added.

MILLION INDIANS READY

First Hindu Agent-General to U.S. Says Forces Widespread

United Press

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The first Indian Agent-General to the United States, Girja Shankar Bajpai, told the press yesterday that India has 1,000,000 troops ready for battle, including forces in Egypt, East Africa, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Burma and the Malay peninsula.

"We are fighting this war as much for ourselves as for Britain—we are fighting for fulfillment of Democracy," he declared.

The Agent-General said that India started the war with an Army of 230,000 men. Since that time the Army has been "democratized" and it is now possible for men of the common classes to obtain commissions.

"We have come to love the democratic way of life," he added.

Special Handling Of New Year Mail Dropped Once More

To alleviate the usual year-end and New Year congestion of mail as well as to induce the people to dispense with formal courtesies, the Communications Ministry authorities have decided to abolish the usual system of special handling of New Year cards this year too. Furthermore, during the period of December 10 to January 10 no parcels containing apples, oranges, salmon or salmon-trout will be accepted for delivery within the city-limits of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. At the same time the authorities are urging the people to show no hesitation in sending New Year greetings as well as parcels to those at the front.

TURKISH RELIEF VESSEL TO GREECE IN 2ND TRIP

Has 8 More Journeys for Which She Has Been Chartered

Reuters

LONDON.—"The Turkish steamer Kurtulush is expected to return to Istanbul, having completed the second of 10 journeys to Athens for the purpose for which she has been chartered, taking provisions from Turkey to Greece," says The Times.

The cargo of this trip included 71 tons of food and clothing for British prisoners in Greece, beside relief for the Hellenic population, says the newspaper. These parcels for British prisoners were provided by the British and New Zealand Red Cross Societies, while the cases destined for suffering Greeks are the result of subscriptions raised by Greeks in America under supervision of the Vanderbilt Committee.

Facilities provided by the British Government are evidence of Great Britain's earnest desire to allow the controlled distribution of food in all suffering countries wherever possible, without affording advantage to the enemy. The Times declares. "It is deeply regrettable that other countries suffering just as severely as Greece can have no hope of large-scale relief."

INDIAN PAPERS CURBED

No Satisfactory Reason Explained for Acute Suppression

Reuters

LONDON November 29.—"My latest information is that in June last the list of newspapers export of which from India to neutral countries was prohibited, numbered 138," declared L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, in the House of Commons last night in reply to a question by Gordon MacDonald, Labor member for the Ince division of Lancaster, who had asked how many newspapers published in India were refused export permit and the reasons for the refusal.

"I am not aware of the reasons for the prohibition," Mr. Amery added, "which must have varied in individual cases, but were doubtless largely connected with the prosecution of the war."

Mr. MacDonald asked: "Is Mr. Amery aware that such prohibition is having a very depressing offect in India and will he make a further inquiry why so many newspapers have been suppressed?"

STATE UNION FOUNDED BY FREE LABORERS

Embraces Longshoremen, Warehouse Workers, Timber Carriers and Coal Haulers

In the melting-pot of Japan's wartime structure was added Thursday a National Service Free Laborers' Union, embracing all free laborers, including longshoremen, timber carriers, warehouse workers, coal haulers, etc., working in Tokyo Prefecture, when the Union's inaugural meeting was held at the Kyocho Kaikan Hall in Shiba Ward Thursday.

Approximately one thousand representatives of free laborers' unions from Osaka, Nagoya and Fukuoka attended the meeting which was held under the support of the Welfare, War and Navy Ministries and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Major-General Takayoshi Matsumura presided over the meeting and a resolution for all free laborers to unite firmly together for the cause of the nation was made.

The new National Service Free Laborers' Union embraces approximately 370,000 workers in Tokyo Prefecture and is expected to enlist members all the free laborers throughout the country, numbering in all about 1,500,000.

The inaugural meeting came to a close at 3 p.m.

ROME PAPERS GREET MEETING IN BERLIN

Says It Is A Prelude to Formation of United States Of Europe

United Press

ROME, November 30.—Morning newspapers today hailed the meeting of anti-Comintern nations in Berlin as a prelude to formation of a United States of Europe, while the Popolo di Roma proclaimed the result as showing "perfect equality of the rights of European peoples united around the Axis."

Il Messaggero declared that "this meeting constituted the first European Congress and marks the beginning of a new system of Europe whereby representatives of small nations will all meet around the same table and where they will be able to set forth their view with full equality and rights.

"Thus a new form of political brotherhood is inaugurated which is highly promising for Europe's future. Europe is a federation of independent nations, a family which remains united both during bad and good luck," it concluded.

To Requisition Copper

United Press

ROME, November 27.—Requisitioning of copper, which had already occurred in other parts of Italy, will start in Rome on December 1, it was announced today. Copper and other cooking utensils must be gvien up by the population, but each family will be permitted to keep two kilograms of the metal. Artistic objects made of copper were not included in the requisitioning.

JAPAN-U.S. TALKS TROUBLE CHUNGKING

Negotiations Give Chiang Kai-shek Regime a Nightmare Says Hochi Writer

"To Chungking the Japan-America negotiations are a nightmare, and resisting China is nightly troubled by it," writes Kanichi Hatano in the Hochi. "Hostile newspapers are printing the news of the negotiations in big type, in these days of paper shortage, and they are happy or worried as fresh news comes, thus revealing their utter dependence on Britain and the United States. Yet such is natural for the anti-Japanese China.

"The United States who came late to China for gaining rights and concessions was unable to secure concessions or spheres of influence. Thus she proposed the open door and the equal opportunity principle so that she could get her share. China welcomed this principle believing that it would restrain the activity of other countries. This diplomatic policy, the immediate return of the Boxer indemnity to China and investments in educational enterprises have increased the tendency of dependence on the United States among the Chinese people.

Idea of Sister Republic

"As Sun Yat-sen modelled his people's three rights on the democratic structure of the United States, an idea that the Republic of China is a sister republic to the United States came to be circulated in China. Then came the Washington conference, the Nine-Power Treaty, and the return of Shantung to China by Japan. All these developments have further increased the Chinese sentiment of depending on the United States. Particularly since the Manchurian incident every step taken by the United States has encouraged the Chinese anti-Japanese resistance.

"Thus Chungking has become a branch of the United States. Owen Lattimore became the political adviser while Brigadier-General Magruder is the military adviser. China is desiring that the United States would handle her finance and also operate the Burma route, offering air bases to the United States. But the United States has opened negotiations with Japan, and thus Chungking is quite uneasy. Chungking never wished that such a conference would ever be held. Thus Chungking is making three hopeful observations. Firstly, the conference would never succeed. Secondly, the United States would never sacrifice China for compromising with Japan. Thirdly, China is wishing that the Japan-American conference would be ended as early as possible.

Newspapers' Tone

"The tone of newspapers hostile to Japan may be judged from the following example: 'The best step for the United States is to declare to Japan that she has no intention of holding negotiations and terminate the Japan-American negotiations at once. Then Japan will have no way of approaching the United States, and thus will be obliged to submit to the American wish. The suspension of the negotiations will remove the uneasiness caused on the democratic front by its opening. All who desire the victory of the democracies will hope for the suspension of the negotiation.'

"Readers should notice that the writer of this editorial published on November 24 used the term 'uneasiness caused on the democratic front by the opening of the conference,' because it should be the 'uneasiness of Chungking.' Chungking is worrying that the negotiations might take up individual questions for coming to a specific agreement. They have uneasiness about such an agreement being concluded at the sacrifice of Chungking.

"Again they are afraid that the United States might mediate for a general peace. This spring Chungking did not know what was really the object of the American mission to Chungking and so made newspapers write about the object of the American mission to Chungking being for continuing the American aid. One newspaper said; 'If armed Japan exists one day, the safety of the Pacific will be threatened one day, and we hope that the United States would propose the entire disarming of Japan. The democracies of the Far East are only waiting for the order of the United States to commence their joint action against Japan. We desire that the United States would limit time for negotiations with Japan, and in case of its rupture to adopt speedy action.'

"These newspapers are trying to urge the opening of war between Japan and the United States."

APPOINTMENT OF PHILLIPS AS C. IN C. IS ANNOUNCED

Will Take Charge of British 'Ships and Establishments on The China Station'

Reuters

SINGAPORE, December 1.—It is officially announced that Rear-Admiral Sir Tom Phillips has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern Fleet with the rank of Admiral in command of His Majesty's ships and naval establishments on the China Station. His Chief of Staff is Rear-Admiral A. F. E. Palliser.

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, on transferring his command to Rear-Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, will return to the United Kingdom to take up another appointment.

The new Commander of the China Station has been Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff since 1939. He served throughout the European War, and was later Chief of Staff and Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

LEBANON MADE FREE

Formal Independence Proclaimed as New Cabinet Taking Shape

United Press

BEYROUTH, November 27.—The formal independence of Lebanon was proclaimed yesterday, the Government resigned and Ahmad Daouk, notable engineer, was invited by the President to form a new Cabinet.

It was considered probable that the new Cabinet would represent all religious communities.

General George Catroux, head of the De Gaulle occupation forces, proclaimed independence of Lebanon at the ceremonies. Twenty-one gun salutes were fired as the crowds cheered the De Gaullists and the Allies.

HIGH SCHOOL QUOTA OF RESTDAYS GIVEN

62 in Year for Boys' Reading, Meditation, Besides Sundays, Red-Letter Days

All High School boys will have 62 rest days besides Sundays and other official red-letter days throughout a year, although about a month has been cut off their old vacation days, it was formally decided Wednesday among the interested education authorities, as one of the new features resulting from the recent regulation shortening the schooling period of high schools to two and a half years.

It was consequently arranged that the school year is to be divided into two terms instead of three as has been the case, the first term from April 1 to September 30 and the second from October 1 to March 31.

According to these new regulations, scheduled to go into effect on April 1 next year, the distribution of long-term holidays will be:

(1) Winter vacation—12 days, December 25 to January 5.

(2) Spring vacation—20 days, February 24 to March 15.

(3) Summer holidays—30 days, July 21 to August 19.

These holidays, the authorities hope, will be a time for reading and meditation by students and for preparations of lessons by teachers. From March 16 to 31, special instructions will be given to the graduating students to equip them fully for entrance to universities.

Meanwhile, the Hokkaido Imperial University has just formulated its new schooling program necessitated by the new ordinance for the shortening of school periods imposed on college-grade and upward schools. The program was drafted by a committee of the faculty.

The new ruling regulates, it is reported, that the main course will have its year from October 1 to September 30 in the second and upward school years. Other courses including the preparatory and special will have no changes. They will end at the end of March excepting the last school years. The shortening of the schooling period by half a year will be made in the first year for the main course and in the last school year for the other courses.

It has been decided that the university students, throughout all courses, will have only a 10-day winter vacation besides Sundays and other official red-letter days, the Asahi says.

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JOCHI SETTLEMENT NOW 10 YEARS OLD

10th Anniversary Celebration Held at Machiya, Arakawa-ku

Celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of Jochi Koseikan, formerly called the Jochi Catholic Settlement, located at Machiya, Arakawa-ku, a benefactor's meeting was convened recently to express gratitude to the numerous friends and benevolent societies which had collaborated in the human task of cheering up the destitutes in the once improverished district of Machiya.

The meeting was presided over by Father A. Michel, present director of the settlement who reviewed the object and aim of the mission as well as the results attained during the 10 years when the settlement was first established in the late autumn of 1931, by Father Hugo Lassalle, professor of Jochi (Sofia) University.

In his welcome speech delivered in Japanese, Father Michel explained that the purpose of the celebration was to bring home the spirit and enthusiasm of the foundation days to the students now engaged at present in settlement work. Moreover, he stated the occasion was being celebrated with the idea of inspiring both the parents and children of the neighborhood with sentiments of joy and gratitude.

Many Attend Function

Besides the benefactors who were present, the celebration was participated in by a representative of the ward office of Arakawa-ku and delegates from the neighboring social institutions as well as professors of Jochi University and girl students of Seishin Gakuin.

Following Father Michel's address, various sectional reports and congratulatory speeches were delivered. Later by way of displaying their talents for the guests, all the youthful performers from the tiny tots of the kindergarten to the girls who have left school gave theatrical performances replete with dances, songs and skits.

Before the celebration, an informal meeting was held which was participated in by former collaborators of the settlement, doctors of Keio University and students of Jochi University, in the course of which both encouragement and practical advice was given to their present successors.

The event was marked also by a ceremony specially intended for the parents and children of the neighborhood. The children of the kindergarten as well as the boys and girls of the Kodomo-Kai showed their elders what they had learned and could do by giving a series of thespian plays.

In the evening, the celebration was featured by the presence of Father Lassalle, who spoke to the children about the early struggles and difficulties encountered by the pioneers and the sacrifices made to carry on the settlement. At another gathering, the lofty ideals and tasks of the Kodomo-Kai, which has now sent forth many old "graduates" as soldiers to Manchoukuo and China, others as immigrants to the South Sea Isles were recalled for the children.

Founded in 1931

Birth of the Jochi Koseikan dates back to 1931 when the work for establishing a settlement in the slums of Machiya was first undertaken by a group of student boarders of Jochi University. They took up their quarters in the slums and the first thing they did was to educate the children of the neighborhood by grouping them into a Kodomo-Kai. They assisted them with their home tasks, mingled and entertained them and occasionally took them out on excursions. The destitues among the children were not overlooked for the students supplied them with school equipment while the poorest households were provided with clothing and articles of furniture.

Meanwhile, in order to cope with the ever expanding philanthropic mission, two new branches were added, one was a kindergarten and the other, a free medical consultation dispensary. For the latter, the settlement secured the services of Keio University's "Eisho-kai". Three years later, a new site was acquired and a building was erected to facilitate both work and play since the new premises boasts a yard.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA NOT ANXIOUS TO LEAVE

Only 35 of 2,000 Nationals in New York Had Applied for Their Return Passage

United Press

NEW YORK, November 29.—A survey of Japanese nationals yesterday disclosed that only 35 of 2,000 Japanese nationals in New York had applied through the Consulate-General for return passages, indicating that the total evacuating may reach 100.

A Consulate source said that nationals had not been ordered home, but said that there were no business reasons for their remaining here. The source declared that it was entirely up to individuals whether they leave or remain.

The Japanese Club will remain open but the Japanese Institute will be closed.

RUSH SEEN IN SINGAPORE

Volunteers Begin Reporting for Duty After Order for Mobilization

Reuters

SINGAPORE.—Volunteers throughout Singapore—and all Malaya's manpower is now controlled—began reporting for duty within an hour of the issuance of the proclamation announcing their mobilization.

Young and old could be seen rushing through the streets during the lunch hour, and in the afternoon many offices temporarily closed to allow for the reorganization of their reduced staffs.

Bonham- Hero-

Ernie Bonham who held the Dodgers to one run and four hits thereby enabling the Yanks to take the fifth worlds series game, and Bonham is shown being congratulated by teammates at the end of the game.

ROOKIES STILL FILL MAJOR LEAGUE GAPS

Dearth of Materials From Sticks Untrue—Witness Reiser, Rizutto, Etc.

By PAT ROBINSON

I.N.S.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Certain members of the crying towel set among the major league baseball scouts have sa'd repeatledly this past season that there were no more good rookies coming up to fill the gaps left by the passing of old stars.

But a glance today at the past performance sheet for the season just ended discloses that these mournful birds must have been talking through their chapeaux. You can find youthful stars for every position on the diamond.

Let's take a look at the records. First, we have Pete Reiser, brilliant centerfielder of the Dodgers, the first rookie to lead the National League in hitting. Pete cost the Dodgers a century note and today he couldn't be bought for a thousand such notes.

The Tigers have one of the coming stars of the game in Pat Mullin, a fast, hard-hitting outfielder who was burning up the American league until he was hurt.

The Phillies came up with Danny Lithwiler, a fellow who really can go get 'em and who is destined to be a home run hitter de luxe. What's wrong with an outfield composed of those three youngsters?

Rookie Infields Also Abundant

Well, you may say that's just an outfield; what about the infield? O.K. Let's see what we can find for the infield. There's Nick Etten of the Phils. A lad with a home run wallop and an improving fielder. The Phils shelled out $10,000 to Baltimore for him and he would bring five times that amount in the open market today.

Alongside of Nick we may put Frank Crespi of the Cardinals, a brilliant flashy second baseman today and a great prospect for tomorrow.

At short we have one of the best in the Yanks' little Phil Rizzuto, who with Joe Gordon, comprises the best keystone combination in the game. Here's a youngster who can field with anybody and a .300 hitter in his first year.

At third we won't have to apologize for rookie Chuck Aleno of the Reds, a big fielder with power and speed.

Catching Talent Plentiful

What's wrong with that infield? And all rookies, remember.

As for catchers, how about Walker Cooper of the Cardinals and Clyde McCullough and Bob Scheffing of the Cubs?

That leaves only the pitchers and we can name several, some of whom already have made their mark, and all of whom seem destined for stardom.

For instance, the Cards came up with the best lefthander in the National league in the person of Ernie White, the mainstay of their staff. And not far behind him is Cardinal Howard Pollet, a sensation in the closing weeks of the race. And still another red bird. Howard Krist.

Classy Hurlers Easy to Find

And offhand, we can include in our rookie pitching roster such present or future stars as Mickey Harris, Heber Newsome and Earl Johnson of the Red Sox; Bob Muncrief of the Browns; Tom Ferrick and Phil Marchildon of the Browns; Art Johnson of the Braves; Paul Erickson, to say nothing of Charley Stanceau and Norman Branch of the Yanks.

If you could get that bunch on one club you wouldn't finish far from the top in either league.

So let's hear no more about the dearth of rookies. The sticks are still producing them in profusion.

Michigan State Coach Can Boast He Trained Many Players for Pro

I.N.S.

EAST LANSING, Michigan, November 15.—Coach Charley Bachman of Michigan State College today can boast the distinction of having sent about as many players into professional football as any other collegiate mentor in the nation. Since coming to State to take up the duties of head coach in 1933, Bachman has prepared eleven gridders for service in the play-for-play ranks. The Detroit Lions have attracted the most State alumni to their fold, including Ed Klewicki, Russell Lay, Sid Wagner, Harry Speelman, Dave Diehl and Johnny Pingel. Robert Monnett, Roger Grove, and Frank Butler went to the Green Bay Packers; Arthur Buss, Chicago Bears; Mike Kinek, Cleveland Rams; Robert Allman, Los Angeles Bulldogs; Alex Ketzko, Paterson, New Jersey Panthers; Ernie Bremer, Cincinnati Bengals; and Abe Elowitz, Canadian Rugby teams.

USSISHKIN, LEADER OF ZIONISTS, DIES

Jewish National Fund Head Led Palestine Fight For Lands

Menachem Mendel Ussishkin, Zionist leader and world president of the Jewish National Fund, Zionist land-purchasing agency, died at the age of 78, reports a Jerusalem dispatch to The New York Herald Tribune on October 2. He had been recuperating from an operation, which he underwent at Hadassah Hospital here.

As president of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. Ussishkin was instrumental in the establishment of many Jewish settlements in Palestine and in the acquisition of large tracts of land as national Jewish holdings. When partition of Palestine was broached by the British Government in 1937 after the Arab-Jewish disorders, he was its bitterest opponent, advocating retention of the Biblical boundaries of Palestine for the Jewish people.

He was a delegate representing the Zionist movement at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. The next year he was appointed chief of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, and in that capacity he forced the purchase of the Jezreel Valley lands. Later, when he became president of the Jewish National Fund, he devoted his efforts to the policy of redeeming Palestine through agricultural colonization.

At his death he was president of the Zionist General Council and executive chairman of the Hebrew University, which was started with funds which he helped raise.

A founder of the first modern Zionist society, Chovevei Zion, while he was still in college, he was head of the former Russian Zionist Organization and recently broadcast from the Holy Land to the Soviet Jews, marking the first such contact since the advent of the Communist regime.

He was born in the Russian town of Dubrowna in 1863. He played a prominent role in the proceedings of the first Zionist Congress in 1897 as a member of the Presidium, and was associated with Dr. Theodor Herzl, leader in political Zionism.

He first set foot in the Holy Land in 1891. At his death he lived in Ussishkin Street, named for him, in Rehavia, a section of Jerusalem. He made several tours of the United States and Canada in the interests of the Jewish National Fund.

Repatriation of Prisoners

Transocean

PARIS.—The repatriation of French war prisoners was resumed again, according to the Paris press yesterday. After a transport had previously arrived at Compiegne on Monday from German prison camps, another special train carrying 1,114 former French war prisoners arrived at Chatenaz recently.

PLANS ARMY NINES IN SEMI-PRO BALL

High Simon Pure Official Working to Have 3,200 Soldier Teams in Camps

I.N.S.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—If Ray Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, has his way, there will be 3,200 soldier baseball teams participating in 200 district semi-pro tournaments in army camps next year.

Dumont is attempting to work out, with Major T. E. (Ted. Banks, former Idaho football coach now with the morale division of the War Department, a project where by the Federal Government would take over the district tournaments at the army cantonments. Under the plan, the winners of the army tournaments would be eligible for the 48 State playoffs that the Congress sponsors, the winners of which go to Wichita, Kansas, for the national finals.

"These district tournaments will serve several good purposes, the foremost of which will be recreation for the soldiers." Dumont said, "and in providing recreation, they will prove an asset to morale."

Army teams participated in all but six State tournaments this year, according to Dumont, and two of them—Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and MacDill Field, Florida won State titles. Fort Riley, runnerup in the Kansas series, finished seventh in the National title play.

Dumont said that this was "a good record" for the army teams, but added that "enough service men didn't play ball." Under his proposal, he said, "Thirty-two hundred teams of soldiers can play ball in the 200 district tournaments right in their own backyards."

SERBIA WITH VOLUNTEERS MOPPING UP GUERRILLAS

Reports Say About 1,800 Killed and 1,500 Made Prisoner In November

United Press

BERLIN, November 28.—Reliable quarters stated yesterday that strongly reinforced German occupation forces in Serbia, supported by "volunteer" units under General Ivan Nedich were engaged at present in carrying out a large-scale offensive against organized Serbian insurgent guerrillas.

Official and semi-official reports from Belgrade indicated that during November alone at least 1,800, and probably a far larger number of insurgents were killed and 1,500 were taken prisoner in a series of pitched battles with General Nedich's troops.

During the previous four months, at least 950 insurgents were killed.

These figures did not include those killed in battles with the Germans or hundreds of Serbians executed outright.

Reliable sources said that Serbian insurgents had seized control of virtually the entire rugged mountain area of Serbia west of the Morava River and as far north as Sava when the Germans began their offensive a few weeks ago.

U.S. Warplane Deliveries

Reuters

LOS ANGELES.—Delivery of warplanes and aeronautical equipment for Britain in the first eight months of 1941 totaled $330,000,000, according to the American Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Only $6,000,000 came under the Lease-Lend Act as most companies are still working on orders placed before passing of the act. British orders given before the act came into operation totaled $2,000,000,000, and by September 1 about $1,300,000,000 was reported to have been contracted under the Lease-Lend Act.

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ICELANDERS OPPOSE PERMANENT STAY

Hope Britons Will Go Home After Present War Is Over

Prime Minister Herman Jonasson said in an interview that it was the fervent hope of all his countrymen that "Britain will keep her word and withdraw naval, army and air forces from Iceland at the end of the war," says a Reykjavik dispatch appearing in The New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. Jonasson made the statement in reply to a question concerning the paramount fear of Icelanders that Britain will retain a part of their island as a naval base after the war.

"England is fighting for establishment of good faith among nations, and her sons' blood is being shed for that principle," the 43-year-old Premier said. "Should we doubt the British when they say they will leave?"

Some Icelanders say that Britain's navy coveted parts of Iceland as a naval base long before the World War. They have no fears about the good faith of the Americans, but they say that "Britain never lets go."

Mr. Jonasson, who has been Prime-Minister seven years, is of medium height, with broad shoulders, curly hair and a cold blue eye. He was middle-weight wrestling champion when he was at Reykjavik University, and he looks it.

Referring to a rape case in which four American marines are implicated, he said, "We don't judge a country by a few incidents." Outcome of their secret trial has not been made public.

Mr Jonasson said that the presence of thousands of troops who have been separated from wives and sweethearts is "the first of our problems."

"It would be as difficult in Britain if fifteen million foreign soldiers were quartered around London," he said. Sadly he remarked that there are "many difficulties, some of them of great magnitude," but he expressed the hope that "with cooperation we may settle some of them."

The Prime Minister acknowledged there exists a "certain temporary prosperity," but he said it was doubtful if the occupation would bring any lasting benefits to the country.

BLAMEY IS INTERVIEWED ON REACHING SINGAPORE

Australia Hopes There Will Be No Pacific War, Commander-In-Chief States

Reuters

SINGAPORE.—"Australia hopes that there will be no war in the Pacific. She cannot see that the issues are vital enough to the other side to make this necessary," declared General Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of Australian forces in the Middle East, in an interview here today.

However, if "the balloon goes up, Australia will be ready to see the thing through to the finish, and she is confident of final success."

General Blamey, who arrived here yesterday from Australia, will stay in Malaya for a few days, during which he will hold discussions with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East. He will proceed "shortly" to resume his command in the Middle East.

General Blamey declared that Australia was taking the war in general and the Far Eastern situation with great seriousness. She was determined to see the thing through and was cheerfully undergoing the privations involved, he said.

As regards the Libyan campaign, General Blamey declared that he was confident that the campaign was going according to plan.

Questioned regarding America's part in the war, he stated that Democracy should be saved and all democratic nations should put their weight into the work necessary to save it—otherwise there was a risk that Democracy might sink. It was his opinion that America should throw in her contribution toward saving Democracy as soon as possible. Whatever America decided, however, he had faith enough that in the long run the Democracies would save themselves, but "the democratic on long run is apt to be a slow run and a costly one," General Blamey added.

More Dutchmen Recruited

Reuters

BATAVIA.—The Netherland's Navy has embarked on a large-scale recruiting campaign in South Africa, and the first Netherlands from South Africa have arrived in N.E.I. to join the Navy. The recruiting is not only for the N.E.I. but also for the Netherland's naval forces in England. Some months ago a special mission left London for Cape Town.

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For Rent, Yokohama

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FOREIGNER, non-designated resident, offers for immediate sale furniture, partly imported, for bedroom study, library, living room, dining room and hall, gas and coal stoves, cutlery, Japanese lacquered cabinets, screen, lamps, American-made steamer trunk, leather cabin trunk, and miscellaneous household objects. May be seen weekdays from 2 to 5 p.m., Sunday from 10 to 5 p.m., at 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, opposite Finnish Legation.

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ONE billiard table with accessories. State size and price to Box 392, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, carpets, Singer sewing machines, electric refrigerators, foreign furniture, clothing, electric phonographs, cut-glass, safes, golf sets, calculating machines, accordion, etc. at attractive prices. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

Wanted to Buy

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SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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General

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi station, beside Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop, Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

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DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bld., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

Believe It or Not, by Ripley

TRADE BODY TO BE ORDERED ORGANIZED

Commerce Ministry Drafting Plan for Foreign Trade Control Association

Instructions for the establishment of the Japan Foreign Trade Association, a control agency over export and import business, will be issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry by the middle of this month. The drafting of the Government's plan regarding the organization is now smoothly progressing at the Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in close touch with the Planning Board and other governmental offices concerned.

The projected organization will be given legal backing under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. The board of directors will be formed of a president, a vice-president, a managing director and several directors, secretaries and trustees. The control association will be divided into three bureaus, namely (1) the general affairs bureau, (2) the east asia bureau and (3) the southern region bureau.

Saburo Nango, president of the Southern Region Trade Control Association, is now being considered to be the best choice for the leadership of the projected organization. Other suitable candidates include Kenji Kodama, president of the Southern Region Trade Control Association, is now being considered to be the best choice for the leadership of the projected organization. Other suitable candidates include Kenji Kodama president of the Central China Development Corporation and concurrently chairman of the Central Union of Foreign Trade Associations, Shinichi Kojima, former Commerce and Industry Minister, and Tadaharu Mukai, representative director of the Mitsui and Company.

To Consolidate Bodies

With the object of paving the way for the establishment of the control association, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been making efforts to consolidate trade associations and exports buying companies, says the Chugai.

The statistics compiled by the Commerce and Industry Ministry say that trade associations classified according to the kind of commodities number 77; trade associations classified according to foreign markets, 25; export associations, 85; import associations, 12; and federations of export and import associations, five. The Ministry is planning to reduce these bodies to about one third the present number.

At present there are nine buying companies for exports; namely, celluloid goods, slide fasteners, bicycles, glass wares, rubber goods, machinery, ceramics and wood boxes. Out of these agencies, the Celluloid Goods, Slide Fastener and Wood Boxes buying companies are expected to be absorbed by the Japan Trade Promotion Company.

SURPLUS RISE IS LISTED FOR STERLING BY CANADA

Total Put at $176,000,000, Up $39,000,000 From Figure Set in '39

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported October 3 that in 1940 Canada's current account transactions with other countries resulted in a surplus of $176,000,000—an increase of $39,000,000 from 1939, according to an Ottawa dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune.

"In more normal periods, Canada has had a deficiency in current transactions with the United States, which has been covered by its considerably larger surplus with sterling countries," the bureau said.

"The war has greatly increased both the sterling surplus and the deficiency of the United States dollars."

During 1940 the net credit balance on current account with the United Kingdom was $347,000,000 compared with $126,000,000 in 1939, "the increase being accounted for chiefly by the rise in exports from $332,000,000 in 1939 to $551,000,000 in 1940. Current account with other empire countries in 1940 showed a credit balance of $76,000,000 compared with $37,000,000 in the previous year. Net credits from current transactions with foreign countries other than the United States stood at $22,000,000—a drop of $44,000,000 from 1939.

Net Credit Balance Shown

The credit balance from all these sources was $445,000,000. From this figure was subtracted Canada's $269,000,000 debit balance on current transactions with the United States, leaving the net credit balance of $176,000,000.

The debit balance with the United States in 1939 was only $89,000,000 and the bureau said the big increase last year was "due mainly to greatly increased net commodity imports."

Imports from the United States increased from $472,000,000 to $717,000,000 while exports rose from $344,000,000 to $424,000,000.

Gross capital receipts by Canada from empire countries totaled $116,000,000, "made up chiefly of capital expenditures by the United Kingdom on war plants in Canada."

Gross Capital Payments Listed

Apart from $248,000,000 paid for gold which was bought from Great Britain in part settlement of its deficiency with Canada, and was used in turn to settle part of Canada's deficiency in the United States, Canada's gross capital payments to empire countries totaled $334,000,000.

Of this amount, $223,000,000 represents the United Kingdom's residual requirements for Canadian dollars on current and capital account which were supplied by the Dominion Government. Of this, $141,000,000 was provided by repatriation—redemption in advance of maturity of certain Dominion and guaranteed Canadian National Railways bond issues held in the United Kingdom. The rest, $82,000,000, was provided through accumulation of sterling balance by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Mitsui to Expand Chemical Corporation To Boost Output of Synthetic Oil, Dyes

The Mitsui Chemical Industry Corporation, whose authorized capital is ¥100,000,000 with half paid-up, will shortly be expanded in order to boost the production of synthetic oil and dyestuffs to an amazing height, the Yomiuri reports.

To meet the requirements of the times, the Mitsui concern established the corporation in April this year for the manufacture of synthetic oil, dyestaffs and special chemicals on a mass production basis with the employment of all machinery of the latest model in the industry.

Ever since the inauguration of the corporation, all scientists and research workers on the corporation's payroll have been engrossed in the work of inventing new manufacturing processes as well of discovering some new methods for boosting production and of accelerating the process of production.

With the necessity of establishing a super-defense State being felt more keenly as a result of the tense atmosphere prevailing over the Pacific, the directors of the corporation are determined to redouble their efforts to serve the country through the expansion of the corporation's productive power.

Now they are making preparations for the securing of necessary funds and materials in collaboration with the Ministries concerned.

The corporation is planning to obtain the funds through loans and the calling in of unpaid shares. Negotiations are in progress at present between the directors of the corporation and the Mitsui concern over the formation of a financing syndicate by the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsui Trust Company and the Industrial Bank of Japan to back up the corporation's project, says the paper.

The syndicate, it is understood, will primarily lend some ¥30,000,000 to the corporation. The corporation will also apply to the Finance Ministry shortly for permission to call in its unpaid shares amounting to ¥50,00,000.

TRANSIT MERGERS IN KANSAI DELAYED

Stronger Controls Thought Better Than Rationalizations Of Firms

Attributing the slow progress of the unification move among electric railway lines in the Kansai to the reluctance of the enterprisers who see no urgent necessity to do so, the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) declares that the more systematic control over management of railway firms will help rationalize the traffic system in that part of the country.

As a first step to the unification of traffic facilities in Tokyo, the Teikoku Rapid Transit Corporation was established three months ago and preparations for the absorption of subway and bus companies are now going forward with the support of the Railways Ministry.

In the Kansai, on the other hand, virtually no development was seen since the Hanwa Electric Railway Company was absorbed by the Nankai Railway Company in December last year and the Kansai Express Electric Railway Company was established the amalgamation of the Daiki Electric Railway Company and its sister firm Sangu Express Electric Railway Company in March this year.

No Need Felt

The most important reason for this delay in the Kansai is thought to be that railway leaders there are not finding any urgent need to push ahead the consolidation campaign. Some advocates of the new traffic structure say that the amalgamation will moderate the traffic congestion and cause a considerable reduction in expenditures including advertising expenses.

The Oriental Economist points out, however, that no company in the Kansai has any surplus rolling stock so that there is little possibility of the traffic congestion being eased to any significant extent. The difference in gauges of railway lines will form another obstacle.

The advertising expenses are expected considerably to decrease as a result of the amalgamation, but this decline will not contribute so much toward the reduction of the business expenses of electric railway companies, particularly in cases as these when railway firms are more or less suffering from passenger congestion.

Although the Railway Ministry are making efforts to rationalize the traffic system in the Kansai, says the Economist, the strengthening of controls over electric railway firms will better answer the purpose than any amalgamation of these firms.

NO CHANGE IN FAPI RATE

Value of Japanese Army Scrips Rises 24 Points

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 4.—No change was witnessed in the fapi value in terms of American currency on the local foreign exchange market here this morning. T.T. selling rate on New York was quoted at $5 9/32.

The value of Japanese Army scrips rose sharply by 24 points. The noon selling rate was set at ¥29 ½ against 100 Shanghai dollars.

Extreme quietness covered the Tokyo foreign exchange market Thursday morning. Bankers quoted their rates on London at 1s 2d, selling, and 1s 2½d., buying. The selling rate on New York was at $23 7/16, and the buying rate, $23 15/32.

Hongkong Foreign Exchange
(Market Opening Rates)
Value of Hongkong Dollar

In terms of	Dec. 4	Dec. 3
U.S. cents	24 5/16	24 5/16
British shillings	1s 2 7/8	1s 2 7/8
Chungking dollars	465	465
Japanese yen	102 ¼	102 ¼

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
(Opening Market Selling Rates)

In terms of:	Cash	Jan.
Yesterday's Morning Opening		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32
Yesterday's Morning Closing		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 4
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,743,830
Over Issues	43,830
Deposits	636,818
Loans	405,637

FOOD SUPPLY NOW CLAIMED ADEQUATE

Planned Distribution of Rice, Development of Farmland Progressing

A Japanese proverb says "One cannot fight on an empty stomach," but this saying does not apply in any part of the Empire at present, because the country has now cleared every conceivable obstacle to a sufficient supply of foodstuffs, says the Diamond, a widely-circulated economic magazine.

From July, 1937, the month in which the present China Affair broke out, and to the fall of 1939, the equilibrium between demand and supply of rice in this country was stable. The supply of rice, however, grew tight in 1940, as the result of a sharp decline in the production of rice in Chosen in the previous year. Chosen had been hard hit by an unusual drought, and saw a decrease in output amounting to some 10,000,000 koku, or 50,000,000 bushels.

In coping with this acute shortage of rice in Japan Proper which followed, the Japanese Government had to import in haste rice from French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma as well as to purchase as much rice as possible from farmers at home.

But these measures could not completely restore the balance of demand and supply of rice in Japan. The Government therefore discouraged the eating of polished rice among the general public, encouraged the nation to eat more wheat, barley, and potatoes, and restricted the use of rice for brewing purposes.

Brings Under Control

In June, 1940, the Government embarked on the distribution of rice on a planned basis all over the country, and brought the distribution of wheat under State control. About the same time, a nation-wide campaign to utilize wasteland for the cultivation of vegetables and to increase the production of wheat and barley was launched with a great official advance ballyhoo.

In the fall of the same year, the rice crop in Chosen was good but the production of rice in Japan Proper was some 5,000,000 koku below the average due to the poor crops in the Kansai and the Hokkaido.

To prepare fully the country against what was certain to come in the 1940-41 rice year, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry decided to spend ¥33,300,000 to carry out a gigantic foodstuffs production increase program—an increase in rice production by 71,420,000 koku, wheat by 11,470,000 koku, barley and naked-barley by 13,090,000 koku, potatoes by 68,000,000 kan, etc.

To make the production increase measures effective, the Government announced in August this year that it would grant bounties to farmers at the rate of ¥5 per koku and that the purchasing price of rice from farmers would be raised by ¥1 per koku.

Furthermore, the Government decided to place all saleable rice in this country under the control of the State, and import great amounts of rice from French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma as well as to secure foodstuffs from Manchoukuo by means of a barter system.

Forest Insurance Popular

The National Forest Fire Insurance System, instituted on October 1, 1937 (in Hokkaido, April 1, 1938), has become so popular that according to a recent survey, the total of policies outstanding at the end of September counted 98,513, covering an aggregate area of 276,670 cho (1 cho equals 2.45 acres) of forests and involving a grand insured sum of ¥28,813,454. A total of 257,750 cho set as the goal for the whole year was insured during the first half year, and there is now a movement afoot for an extension in the application of the system. According to the regulations now in force, its application is restricted to forests of only 20 years of age of less, either natural or planted.

To Establish New Firm

The Kanematsu Woolen Industrial Company (capital: ¥2,500,000 fully paid-up) will detach its carding department in order to establish a new company which will be known as the Daido Keshoku Kabushiki Kaisha. In so doing, it will absorb three other companies; namely, the Kurihara Boshoku (capital: ¥2,000,000), the Daido Keshoku (capital: ¥1,800,000), and the Kanto Shokui K. K. (capital: ¥400,000). The merger will be completed by March 10 of next year, according to the contract just recently entered upon by the parties concerned, and the capitalization of the new company will be fixed at ¥6,700,000 fully paid-up.

BRISK BUYING SEEN IN SLOPING WARES

Traders Watch for Break in Curve to Buy Low for Profit-Taking

The bulls were active on the stock market yesterday especially in Tokyo Exchange, new, seeking to take advantage of a break in the monotonous curve of the last several weeks. Miscellaneous drifted along with that movement.

President Roosevelt's part in the U.S.-Japan negotiations suggested the high water-mark of the Pacific peace efforts but the market showed little direct effect of the Washington proceedings. Regardless of the international outlook, the buying impulse was strong in the market with traders watching for a break in the down-sloping curve.

After opening ¥0.30 high at ¥110.80, Tokyo Exchange, new, was bought up ¥111.50 and finished well supported at ¥11.30. Miscellaneous followed suit and went strong. Tokyo Rayon, Electric Works, Tropical Products, Sumatra Development, Okinama Sugar and others reared their heads conspicuously and trading grew markedly brisk.

In the afternoon, the buying push of the morning subsided somewhat and N.Y.K., Teikoku Rayon, new, Osaka Exchange, new, and others were subjected to profit-taking. It seemed that the upsurge had come to a halt. Tokyo, new, with its opening price as its high for the afternoon, could make no further advance. Long-terms N.Y.K. closed at ¥95.80, its new ¥77.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥142.70, its new ¥80.60 and Tokyo Electric Light unquoted. The closing prices of the leading short-term securities were Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥111.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥143.00, its new ¥79.70, N.Y.K. ¥94.80 and its new ¥76.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
First Section					
Fuji Spin (50)	....	....	....	60.8	61.2
Fuji, new (25)	....	....	....	....	31.1
Kanegafuchi (50)	142.9	142.8	u .8	142.5	142.7
Do. new (25)	79.8	79.8	u .1	80.0	80.6
Teikoku Ray (50)	....	94.2	....	94.3	94.2
Teiku Ray (37½)	81.0	81.0	u .2	....	81.4
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	68.7	68.7	....	....	69.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.8	35.7	u .7	35.0	34.2
Tokyo Light (50)	....	....	....	50.9	....
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	....	95.0	....	95.3	95.8
Do. new (37½)	76.8	76.9	....	77.0	77.3
O. S. K. (50)	86.5	....	....	....	85.4
Do. new (37½)	67.1	67.1	....	66.1	66.8
Ishikawajima (50)	65.6	65.9	....	....	....
Ishikawajima (25)	35.6	35.3	d .5	35.5	35.7
M'bishi Heavy(50)	....	....	....	....	76.0
Hitachi Works (50)	....	63.9	d .1	64.5	....
Iwaki Col (50)	....	34.1	u .2	....	....
Steel Tube (50)	57.9	58.0	u .2	....	58.8

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	....	105.30	105.30	105.30
Second 5s	....	105.25	105.25	105.25
First 4s	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	111.4	111.4	110.3	110.4
N. Y. K., old	95.8	96.2	94.8	94.8
N. Y. K., new	77.3	77.3	76.3	76.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	142.8	143.0	142.8	143.0
Kanegafuchi, new	80.0	80.0	79.5	79.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	81.8	82.0	81.3	81.4
Osaka Stock, new	58.7	58.7	58.0	58.2
S. M. Railway	66.4	....	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	76.6	....	....	....
Tokyo Light	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Hitachi Works	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.9
Japan Steel Tube	57.9	57.9	57.7	57.7
Japan Oil	62.9	62.9	62.8	62.8
Manchuria Ind	52.6	52.6	51.8	51.8

U.S. TRADERS WELCOME LATIN FINANCING PLAN

Export Bank Scheme Seen as Big Help to S. American Buyers Paying Cash

Exporters in America welcomed the new plan to permit the Export-Import Bank to finance Latin-American purchases, seeing great benefit in it for Latin-American buyers who have had to pay cash terms, according to the New York Times. The program was announced in Washington October 29. Most business, they pointed out, is on a draft basis and this cash business represents only a part of the total. Doubt was expressed whether more than 10 per cent of the $70,000,000 to be made available monthly by the bank would be employed, although it will facilitate orders now being held up.

Letters of credit are usually required on special products. These goods are specially fabricated and are not the type sold on the open market, consisting of special building material, machinery, etc.

One year will be the limit on any of these credits, it was understood, and the Export-Import Bank will pay the United States manufacturer on behalf of the Latin-American purchaser as soon as the goods are manufactured and ready for shipment. When the goods are finally delivered, the Latin-American purchaser will pay for them and the Export Bank will receive the money instead of the manufacturer, who will have already received his money.

It was believed that the charges under this financing will be lower than those now being paid by importers. In export circles it was understood October 30 that the new rates would be as follows:

For Opening Revocable Credits—One-eighth of 1 per cent with a minimum of $10 per credit.

For Confined Irrevocable Credit—One-fourth of 1 per cent for the first three months or part thereof; one-eighth of 1 per cent for each three months or part thereof, with a minimum charge of $10.

For Payments—One-fourth of 1 per cent, with a minimum of $2.50 per payment.

Charges on commissions are equal or slightly under what the established banks located in South America are now charging, it was understood. Interest will be charged at 4 per cent per annum from the date of payment in South America to the date of the receipt of funds in the United States, it was believed.

Central Reserve Bank Prepared to Cut Loose From Chungking Tender

The National Government at Nanking will sever its linkage with fapi, the old legal tender, at a suitable opportunity, Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister and governor of the Central Reserve Bank of China, said in his speech before the Central Trust Company on the occasion of its inauguration ceremony in Shanghai on December 2, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri from Shanghai dated Wednesday. He reminded those present that in January, when the Central Reserve Bank opened for business, he had announced toleration of the use of fapi, the legal tender of the Chungking regime, at par with the new currency but had said that if the old tender should fall beyond a reasonable extent the new currency would be pegged at a certain level and prevent it from accompanying the fapi down. It stands to reason, he said, that if Chungking issued its fapi as recklessly as it seems to be doing at present, the currency should steadily fall. Nanking must not act too hastily; neither must it act too late. Every preparation has been made to cut the new currency off from the old. As of November 28, the Central Reserve Bank of China has issued notes to the amount of 160,828,420.83 yuan, which is 4,628,583.76 yuan more than the figure at the end of the preceding week.

DOUBLING DECIDED FOR PATRIOT BONDS

Issue-Limit to Be Extended by Charges in Financing Adjustment Law

With an increase in the budget for the 1942-3 fiscal year considered inevitable, the issue-limit of "patriot" bonds should be doubled to ¥1,000,000,000, it has recently been decided by the Finance Ministry. The bill revising the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law so as to effect this expansion of the limit will be introduced for deliberation at the regular session of the Imperial Diet which is to be convened late this year.

According to the statistics compiled by the Finance Ministry, a total of ¥317,000,000 of "patriot" bonds were issued on the basis of the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law since spring last year up to the end of November. Although the total figure is ¥183,000,000 less than ¥500,000,000 of the issue-limit, the bonds are expected to be floated in increasing amounts due to the recent re-fixing of the national savings goal for the 1941-2 fiscal year at ¥17,000,000,000, an increase of ¥3,500,000,000 over the original figure. The expected swelling of Government's expenditures for next fiscal year is believed to spur this upward move.

Issue-Limit Extended

As to savings bonds, the issue-limit was expanded from ¥500,000,000 to the present ¥1,000,000,000 in accordance with the approval at the 76th regular Diet session closed early this year. The balance of issues of savings bonds as of November 30 was registered at ¥558,000,000, which is ¥442,000,000 within the issue-limit. The Finance Ministry is reportedly considering a further expansion of the limit amounting to ¥500,000,000.

Meanwhile the Industrial Bank of Japan announced Wednesday that issues of patriot and savings bonds for the month of November increased by ¥54,000,000 against the figure for the previous month, while a broad decrease of ¥316,284,000 was seen in Government bonds. Prefectural and municipal bond issues, as compared with October, gained by ¥10,649,000, bank debentures by ¥652,000 and corporate debentures by ¥158,500,000. A decline of ¥16,500,000 was noted in Manchoukuo securities and ¥15,000,000 in debentures of Japanese firms in China.

The following are the November issues of various securities and their comparisons with the corresponding month of last year: (In ¥1,000. Minus sign denotes decrease)

November Issues

		Comp. with Nov. 1940
Government bonds	600,000	—104,200
Prefectural and municipal bonds	13,814	6,750
Savings and patriotic bonds	54,000	9,000
Bank debentures	96,750	44,682
Corporate debentures	228,500	138,500
Manchoukuo securities	65,000	4,000
Debentures of Japanese firms in China	30,000	Same
Total	1,088,064	98,731

ASANO MADE HEAD OF CEMENT GROUP

President of Portland Cement Firm Elected by Selection Committee

Soichiro Asano, president of the Asano Portland Cement Company, was recommended to the presidency of the Cement Control Association at the meeting of the organizing committee of the association held at the Imperial Hotel Wednesday, the Yomiuri reports.

Attending the meeting were Mr. Asano, Heizo Asada, president of the Osaka Ceramics and Cement Company, Seishichi Iwasaki, president of the Iwaki Cement Company, Soji Kano, president of the Onoda Cement Company, Goji Watanabe, president of the Ube Cement Company, Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association as well as the director of the Chemical Bureau and other officials concerned of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Asano, matters regarding the establishment of the cement control association were discussed. As a result, it was decided that the inaugural meeting of the association be held at the official residence of the Commerce and Industry Minister on December 18.

The President Selection Committee, composed of Kosuke Otomo, president of the Chichibu Cement Company, Mr. Iwasaki, Mr. Kano, Mr. Asada, and Mr. Asano, was opened and the committee members unanimously elected Mr. Asano president of the association.

Asano Bred in Cement

Mr. Asano was born in Tokyo the eldest son of the late Soichiro Asano, an industrial genius and founder of the present Asano Portland Cement Company, 57 years ago.

After graduating from the commercial course of Waseda University here, he went to America and Europe in order to study the cement industry of first-class industrial nations. Later he became president of the Asano Portland Cement Company, one of the biggest of its kind in this country, succeeding his father.

In sharp contrast to Asano I, says the Asahi, Asano II is a man of conservative character, who likes to keep matters secret, and at times is apt to fall into excessive formalism.

Originality, initiative and progressive ideas are required of a man who is to sit in the president's chair of the association. It is hoped that Mr. Asano, with profound introspection as to his own character, will do his utmost to make the cement industry in this country meet squarely the needs of warring Japan, comments the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	110.4	— .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	76.3	+1.20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	79.7	same
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	81.4	— .30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.49	+ .05
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.30	same

Union Pacific Proposes Issue

Union Pacific Railroad Company, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission September 27 for authority to issue $13,250,000 in equipment trust certificates, according to a Washington report to the New York Herald Tribune. The company plans to buy 20 high-speed freight locomotives, 2,000 steel box cars, 30 mixed chair cars, 30 baggage cars, 10 combination mail baggage and 100 steel caboose cars. The cost of the new equipment was estimated at not less than $16,562,500.

Yokohama Specie Bank

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
(Acceptance Rates)

		Dec. 4	Dec. 3
London	(per ¥1)	Unch.	1/2d
Capetown	(per ¥1)	,,	1/2d
Sydney	(per ¥1)	,,	1/5 ½d
Wellington	(per ¥1)	,,	1/5 ¾d
Paris	(per ¥1)	,,	9.500
Switzerland	(per ¥1)	,,	1.00 ¼
Berlin	(per ¥1)	,,	0.58 ¼
Rome	(per ¥1)	,,	4.42
Sweden	(per ¥100)	,,	97 ½
New York	(per ¥100)	,,	23 7/16
Canada	(per ¥100)	,,	26 ¼
Rio de Janeiro	(per ¥1)	,,	4.520
Buenos Aires	(per ¥100)	,,	97 ½
Alexandria	(per ¥100)	,,	5.68
Bombay	(per ¥100)	,,	77 ¾
Batavia	(per ¥100)	,,	43 ¾
Singapore	(per $100)	,,	201 ½
Bangkok	(per 100 bat)	,,	159 ¼
Manila	(per 100 peso)	,,	212 ¾
Hongkong	(per $100)	,,	107 ¾
Hanoi	(per plaster 100)	,,	98 ½
China	(per C. ¥100)	,,	100 ¼
T.T. New York on London.		,,	403 ¾

Bill Clearings

December 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	175,892	145,635
Balance	30,913	15,637

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1941

Japan's Asia Program

A reassessment of the actual situation in East Asia, in the light of reality, seems of particular importance at this moment when the Japan-American conversations are believed to have entered on their decisive phase. This survey ought to make clear why relations between Japan and America have had to take the course they have, and what lines Japan's new order program should follow.

The world war of 1914-18 was essentially an outcome of the international competition in colonial expansion, distribution of semi-colonial countries, and control of foreign trade markets, all requisite to world dominance. But the war which was to have settled all these things failed to bring an end to the international struggle. On the contrary, conflicting issues and interests between countries assumed even greater proportions and intensity in the post-war years. An important feature of the revived world struggle shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific area.

This trend appeared in East Asia in sharp competition among world Powers. The aggressive lines taken by them were bound to have deep effects. The most aggressive nation was America, which had taken world leadership in consequence of the weakening of other Powers by the Great War. American policy aimed at an effective control of China and the Pacific. The most important factor that went into American calculation was the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914-5. This abridged the distance between the West Coast and East Asiatic ports by something like 10,000 miles.

This was followed in 1921-22 by the Washington conference whose outstanding achievement was the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the new Nine-Power Treaty concerning China. The latter instrument amounted to reaffirmation of the Open Door doctrine in China and its territorial integrity, only on broader and stronger lines. The structure evolved from the Washington conference was to serve the end of the newly adopted aggressive policy toward Japan. It was a policy foundation on which American dominance in China should be built.

And what were conditions in East Asia at the time? East Asia seemed to be too impotent to withstand power aggression for any length of time. Except for Japan, all countries in this part of the world had been reduced to a condition of either half or full colonies of Europe and America.

But European and American Imperialism found cogent opposition in the two ways, one Japan's policy against their aggression and the other the rising movement of Chinese nationalism. The latter heralded the trend toward emancipation among those Asiatic races which had been placed under foreign domination. But these movements agreed in the aim of protecting East Asia from the exploitation of European and American Imperialism. America, by concerting with the reactionary elements within the Chinese nationalists, killed their whole movement in the bud. The way was thus paved for infiltration of American capital into China, bolstering extension of the sphere of influence under a standard of American Imperialism, and the invasion of Manchuria by American capital.

The democracies today condemn Japanese actions in East Asia as aggressive. But it is important to see that the lines that Japan follow today were determined by objective realities developing in East Asia. It is a matter of plain truth that the countries of East Asia have always put themselves on the defensive in their relations with European and American Imperialism. Japanese policy never veered from or extended beyond the aim of securing its own claim to existence. Never has Japan planned an invasion over Central or South America or had designs on Canada. Japan always would be content as long as its own existence were not externally threatened. It is for this reason that the new East Asia order which Japan proposes is neither a demand for frontier rearrangement nor a new position for fresh aggression. It only aims at securing a condition essential to the existence of Japan as an independent sovereign State, and the keeping of other related States.

And what is that condition? It is realization of a state of cooperation among States of East Asia. It is only obvious Japan's existence in East Asia would never be safe or assured without aiming at mutual prosperity with other nations in the same part of the world. And the only way to make possible cooperation among Asiatic States is to let them win freedom from thralldom or serfdom. This would not be possible unless Japan politically, exerted itself as a main and central driving force to lead other Asiatic nations to the goal of independent existence, free from their half or full colonial status.

Economically, under Japanese auspices, these partner-peoples should enjoy profits by sharing material resources within reach. Culturally, it should be their aim to develop a new order on the basis of regional conditions and cultural characteristics peculiar to East Asia. The new order of cultural life should be more than a differentiation from the order of European or American culture. It should be developed from the deep cultural consciousness of East Asia union and characterized by an attitude opposed to and critical of European and American Imperialism. In sum, the new East Asia order proposed by Japan is based on co-prosperity and independent partnership. In brief a union of related States for their own economic and cultural development and betterment.

This fundamental feature of the Japanese program has not been fully made clear to or appreciated by the Far Eastern States, such as China, Annam, Thailand, Indonesia and India. Or wherever Japan did make a clear explanation of co-partnership in prosperity, hostile influences tended to obscure the truth and put other constructions on the work. Ignorance developed which European and American Imperialism exploited for their own benefit. They sought to divert the Eastern States from their own need for integration, and aimed to keep them separated from each other.

In Thailand, even after the border issue was settled, attempts were made to weaken the policy of the State with the idea of having Bangkok take a different course. The same campaign of anti-Japanism was kept up among Indonesian countries, with the end of aggravating the Pacific issue and, by disunion, assisting the work of western exploitation. Indian and other nationalist groups were specially fomented, lest they turn to the source of their natural assistance, Japan.

It is necessary at this juncture, to be reminded that Japan always has held the most fraternal interest in the ambitions for self-development among the States of East Asia and the Pacific. At the outset of its career on the international stage it had no alternative than to join the international group, but as time went on and its position as a leader of independence from the West became more assured, it displayed a constructive policy of fostering a rational self-supporting culture on the west side of the Pacific. Although it made a late start in assisting China's nationalist movement, the real constructiveness of its policy may now be seen in the Basic Treaty with Nanking, spelling an equality in building up a new order in the Pacific.

Japan is placed in a special position to assist other peoples and nations in the Pacific, because it has had the hard experience of pulling itself out of a subservient state. And this country knows that a beneficient future depends on giving its leadership services to all other States of the Western Pacific. For the future depends upon all of them cleaving together for their own protection and improvement.

The democracies claim to be fighting for freedom. Japan, too, is striving for liberty, not only for itself, but on behalf of other States within the geographical sphere where all should live together and prosper in unity.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Religion

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

I have cited one episode which happens to have come under my personal observation. Many famous cases will at once occur to every person at all interested in the Christian history of Meiji era. Here we will recall but two notable instances, namely, of Captain Janes of Kumamoto and Jo Niijima of Kyoto whose devout religious character exerted profound and far-reaching influence on many young men of their days who in their turn laid the foundations of the Japanese Christian churches of latter Meiji era. There were also other "centers of Christian endeavor"—Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Sendai, Supporo, etc.—which contributed their tithes of young Christian workers who were destined to play high roles not only in the spiritual but in the temporal, that is, in the educational, social and political spheres of the rising Nippon.

Some of their names linked with the protestant church alone are still very familiar: Yokoi, Kanamori, Kozaki, Miyakawa, Uyemura, Ebina, Uchimura, Nitobe, Yamamuro—all gallant crusaders who had fought in laying the moral background of latter Meiji Japan. Of the last-mentioned, Gunpei Yamamuro, it has been related that he was, in the days of Niijima, founder of the Doshisha College, too young to come into direct contact with his revered teacher but that a few words of kindly message which Niijima gave him through an elderly boy left an everlasting impression on his mind; and it seemed sufficient to shape the whole course of his subsequent career, and it need hardly be added that Yamamuro had done more than any other single Japanese in making Christian religion accessible to the masses.

Compels Official Recognition

Theirs was not an easy time for their propagandism. The spirit of persecution was still in the air: the churches were stoned; the preachers abused; and the Christians in general, if they were not ostracized outright, suffered grievous social disadvantages and other disabilities. But such was their long suffering and their fearless courage in doing what they thought their duties that even the Government, traditionally opposed to Christianity, came at last to recognize and appreciate their merits, and by and by even to give active cooperation in the various spheres of their Christian service. Both the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Education as well as the Home Office had now become their friendly sympathizers.

The Government had been also inspired no doubt with the ulterior policy of improving the relations with the Western nations and of stimulating the study of Western culture, moral and scientific, by "patronizing" Christianity and Christian teachers, lay and ecclesiastical. A good illustration of this was seen in the extraordinary reception which the nation gave to the late "General" William Booth who, when he visited Japan in 1907, was received in audience by the Emperor Meiji—an honor never done before to any non-official foreign visitor on his personal merits.

Patriotism in Religion

The stimulus which these early Christian evangelists had given to the Buddhists and Confucians and the students of various schools of philosophy, Eastern and Western, was also very great, as witnessed by many distinguished names associated with different branches of philosophical learning. My purpose here, however, as I said yesterday, is merely to recall a blossoming time of religion which graced the middle and later Meiji era in order to afford a picture of contrast with the comatose condition now prevailing in our religious world, which many persons are apt to take for granted as a normal condition not at all to be wondered at. Indeed there may even be some persons today who, obsessed with the high tide of Nationalism sweeping the whole world, think that those days were a bad time for Japan as it had tended to foster a sort of international, or pro-foreign or even anti-national sentiment.

But such would be a shallow or erroneous reading of the spirit of the time. It is true that some of those Meiji Christian workers had hoisted up the banner of "Christianization of Japan," but that was far from being an anti-national motion. On the contrary, their fundamental motive was a love of their nation. They knew their country was as yet precariously backward in many ways, and they must make this weak Japan into a stronger Japan materially and spiritually, and realized that the first condition of national greatness was the foundation of moral power. And to lay the moral foundation of Japan's future empire that was their ultimate aim and object.

Thus there was a curious, or apparently anomalous state of affairs: while they were endeavoring professedly for "Christianization" of Japan on the one hand, they (men like Uchimura and Ebina) were on the other fighting to make the Japanese churches free from "foreign entanglement," or foreign cooperation. They declared they were out to Christianize Japan, not to "Americanize," "Anglicize" or "Romanize" Japan, just as the Buddhist teachers of yore had fought for "Buddhification of Japan," but not for "Chinafication" or "Indianization" of Japan.

Heaven or Hell?

When it is asserted that religion is in the lowest ebb, it is not necessarily meant that the churches and temples are in a bad way or that their teachers and functionaries are poorly off. As far as the number of churches and temples or the nominal membership thereof is concerned, the religious world may be said to be showing a wonderful prosperity in comparison with any stage of religious life ever experienced. It is the spirit of religion—faith or piety—as connected with its avowed organs and organizations that is dying from off the face of this country. This decadent spirit at times manifests itself in some lurid fact, of which, we may cite a couple of typical examples still fresh in the memory of the public.

The newspapers of November 17 last printed a dramatic performance at the Zenkoji temple in Nagano, one of the most popular Buddhist meccas which every Japanese alive supposedly must visit once to make his place in the paradise to come doubly sure. Owing to the absence of the Jushoku (chief priest) who is to be appointed early next year, there were two Vice-Jushoku who had their respective followings, arrayed in hostile camps. Their rivalry came to a head on the 16th when a party of worshippers had assembled under the aegis of one Vice-Jushoku, to which men of the other camp took a violent exception, denying them the right to hold such a function. Thus, while the congregation took their seats in the sacred hall, about to commence their rites, their adversaries rushed in, and began to put away the cushions and desks, etc., making it impossible for the service to be continued.

So began terrible fisticuffs, both parties fighting with whatever weapons they might lay hands on, converting the "holy" chamber—a foretaste of the paradise—into a hell of bloody maniacs, fighting for the occupation of the place, till at last the local police had to step in and make a number of arrests, while sending others seriously injured to hospital for several weeks' treatment.

Religion v. Militarism

A very similar drama was enacted a few years ago at a certain Christian church at Kashiwagi, Tokyo, known as "Holiness something," two rival parties in the fold, battling with each other for the possession of the pulpit amid flying chairs and up-turned tables till the police were called to stop the war.

Incredible as it is that those champions of religion charged with the duty of looking after the sinners of this world, should act in such a way as to put drunkards and criminals to the blush, these are the depths to which religion has gone down. If some churches and temples, Buddhist and Christian, are not so violently demonstrative of their decadence, they are as good as dead in religious sentiment. They can no longer act in any way worthy of the examples set by the apostles of olden days. No longer will they visit the poor and sick, widows and the fatherless, or the wounded in the battle for existence, or those stricken in sorrow and affliction. Oh no. But they can and will help the rich and fortunate, soothe the high and mighty and bring in person the balm of religion to those well off in health or influential materially.

With the misguided youths and the vanquished in the strife for life they can have nothing to do—are there not the police and prisons or charity asylums for them, as there are mercenary doctors and expensive hospitals for the indigent sick? "Come to us all that need no salvation!" Yes, there is one thing they will do for the sick, the poor and the suffering—to pray—especially after they are dead, to ensure their salvation in the next world! So may they be praying for their country when it is being trampled underfoot by the invading enemy soldiers. All Christian churches and Buddhist temples seem agreed on this point. No wonder that religion as a living force is not at all relied upon to cope with the grave, stern problems confronting the world. If Militarism or any other energetic Ism arises to temper and reform such stagnant atmosphere, to rectify injustice, national and international, to make a new order in the world, it is only doing that which religion ought to be doing and is not.

(Concluded)

STRANGE CONTRADICTION MARKS AMERICAN-SOVIET INTERCOURSE

Two Countries' National Interests Identical But Political, Moral Principles Antagonistic

By WALTER LIPPMANN

N.Y. Herald Tribune

This is not the first time that Soviet Russia and the United States have found themselves in the embarassing position where their national interests are similar and their political and moral principles antagonistic. As DeWitt Clinton Poole has recently pointed out in a most illuminating study, "a strange contradiction has characterized throughout history the intercourse of the great continental empires."

Soviet Russia and America have been exceedingly important to one another, and in the great alignments of world politics they have on the whole generally found themselves on the same side. But never, except for a few months in 1917 between the fall of the Czars and the rise of the Bolsheviks, has either country liked the other country's government. Though the Soviets and Americans generally get on very well together when they come to know one another personally, they have been ideological antagonists throughout their history and at the same time they have as nations been natural allies.

Twenty-Three Years Passed

Thus Czarist Russia was among the last, perhaps the very last, of the great Powers to recognize American independence. Russia refused to receive Dana, who was commissioned as American Minister in 1780. Though Great Britain signed the treaty of peace in 1783, 26 years passed before the Czar Alexander III accepted the credentials of John Quincy Adams, and another 23 years passed before Russia agreed in 1832 to sign a treaty of commerce.

The Czars of Russia had no liking for the political ideology of the young American republic. Yet during our Civil War, which coincided with the Polish insurrection in Europe, the Russian government sent six warships to New York harbor and another squadron of warships to San Francisco. The Russians made this move as a moment when Britain and France were considering an intervention in Europe to support the Poles and were threatening also to recognize secession over here. The action of Russia was dictated by no love of the American ideology, and was certainly the opposite of disinterested, but by the fact that then as now the national interests of the two countries happened to coincide.

They have almost always been ideological enemies, and in critical periods they have each in its own interests been partners. Thus, after the Civil War it was to Russia's interest to sell and to America's interest to buy Alaska. Yet in 1911 Russia's oppression of the Jews caused Congress to pass a joint resolution terminating the commercial treaty which had existed since 1832. And in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. America's popular sympathy was overwhelmingly against Russia, but America's national interest in the balance of power in the Far East caused President Roosevelt to work for an end of that war lest Russia be driven out of Siberia.

Fighting Against Autocracy

In the first World War the Franco-British alliance with Czarist Russia was morally most damaging to the Allied contention that they were fighting against autocracy. And as a matter of fact, though it was mostly coincidental, the American intervention in April, 1917, did not take place until after the overthrow of Czarism in March, 1917. Yet once America in its own interest, had intervened in the war, one of the first things it did, then as now, was to make every effort to keep the Russian armies in the fighting.

During the World War, after the Bolsheviks had made a separate peace, American troops were landed in Siberia, ostensibly to cooperate with our Japanese associates in preserving order. Then, as now, we knew that though we disliked the Soviet Government, it was an American interest that Soviet Russia should not be dismembered and should remain independent.

In the interval between the two world wars our ideological antagonism to the Russian government was expressed by our refusal to recognize it. In 1933 we did recognize it. Our recognition of Soviet Russia occurred in 1931, and it occurred a few months after the Nazis had seized power in Germany. Though the uniformed have attributed the recognition of Russia to the Leftist sympathies of the New Dealers, the determining historical cause was the fact that the United States needed the Soviet counterweight.

Ideologically Opposed

There is conclusive proof that though Soviet Russia and America are ideologically opposed, though the Russian Communist influence in America is subversive, yet as sovereign nations they are not in conflict and have great interests in common. Throughout the whole period of our refusal to recognize the Bolshevik government, during the last year of Wilson and of the 12 years of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, it never occurred to any one to appropriate a dollar to arm the United States against Soviet Russia. In fact, during the period when the Soviet government was regarded as the outstanding enemy of mankind, Harding and Coolidge and then Hoover proceeded with American disarmament, never for a moment thinking the Soviet menace was the menace of war.

And as regards Soviet Russia, they were quite right. The Soviet Russia is a great land power, an elephant, and America is a great sea power, a whale—the elephant and the whale are both formidable but they cannot and do not fight one another.

These are the realities of our relations with Soviet Russia, that now as always we are separated by an ideological gulf and joined by the bridge of national interest. It is in the light of this fundamental truth that we should form our policy, both in giving material aid to the Soviet Army and in touching the question of civil liberty and especially of religious freedom in Soviet Russia.

Religious Problem

On the latter point surely the wisest attitude is that of Father Walsh, of Georgetown University, the most thoroughly informed of all Americans on the religious problem in Soviet Russia. Father Walsh's attitude, if I understand it correctly, is that the President's confusing remarks at his press conference, are in effect a pledge to use the American influence in Soviet Russia in order to induce Stalin to begin to put in practice the religious liberty which the words of the Soviet constitution seem to promise. If what the President meant to say means anything, it must be that. For if he meant what Congressman Fish and the America First Committee are so jubilantly saying it meant, that Soviet Russia now has religious freedom, the President was affirming what he himself in an official statement last June explicitly denied.

The pledge is one that he ought to take. For it will have influence in Soviet Russia, and that influence must, of course, be used in behalf of human liberty. But it cannot be said too strongly that casual, off-hand remarks at a press conference are the worst possible way to deal with matters of such great moment. These are things to be done carefully and thoroughly, with great consideration, not things to be tossed off in this fashion.

Questions of Life and Death

Mr. Roosevelt is indulging in a petty vanity, which is that he is very smart, when he undertakes to give press interviews on foreign affairs in times like these. Mr. Churchill does not do it, and President Wilson did not do it when the point was reached where there were at stake not domestic issues but questions of war and peace, of life and death.

If the President is wise, he will henceforth confine his press conferences to domestic questions and to formal announcements of action at the very least requiring that they be put in writing and answered, if at all, the next day. This is elementary prudence. For no one can be smart enough to give the right answer impromptu to any question popped at him in a crowded room and often at the end of an exhausting day, and sometimes by some who lay traps and dig pitfalls. A really smart man would know that he can't and that he should not try.

3-YEAR STUDY REVEALS U.S. WOMEN EQUAL MEN

Discriminations Still Remain on Statute Books

Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON.—American women today have practically achieved equality with men—on the statute books.

That is the conclusion of a three-year study just completed by Miss Sara Louise Buchanan of the United States Women's Bureau as a part of a League of Nations survey of the legal status of women in various countries of the world.

There are still discriminations. Oklahoma's constitution excludes women from election to eight major state offices. Wisconsin's legislative employes must be men. Twenty-three States still exclude women from jury service. In 15 States the father has the first right to the custody, services and earnings of his legitimate minor child.

At the same time, Miss Buchanan points out that all differences on statute books today are not discriminations against women. Some of the distinctions, she says, arise because there are two sexes and both cannot have final jurisdiction in the same decision. Others, such as the legal age of maturity and age of consent to marriage are attributed to physical differences.

Woman's Status Today

Women's legal position today Miss Buchanan concludes, "is in many respects comparable with that of men, in a few respects it may be considered superior to man's, and in some important respects it is definitely inferior to that occupied by man."

Major discriminations still remaining on the statute books the Women's Bureau study attributes to "mass inertia in the gearing of law to social progress, rather than a prejudiced attitude of the State toward any particular group of citizens."

The Women's Bureau survey stems back to an attempt of the National Woman's Party to interest the League of Nations in international action for legal equality such as is provided for the United States in the Party's proposed equal rights amendment which has been before Congress for more exact information on the status of women in the United States and Miss Buchanan was put to work searching through constitutions, official statutes and court decisions for provisions affecting women. Her survey is the most comprehensive ever made in the United States on the subject. The number of subjects in a survey directed by the National League of Women Voters 15 years ago was almost doubled in Miss Buchanan's study.

Outside Federal reforms in suffrage and equal citizenship, the most striking reforms of the last century probably have been in the more dignified position accorded married women. Seventy-five years ago a woman's status changed immediately upon marriage. She lost all right to control of her property. She could not sue or be sued in her own name. She had no standing before the law as a separate entity. Control of her real estate passed to her husband and he could manage it and have the use of all income, rent and profits therefrom without her interference.

Today, Miss Buchanan points out, "a married woman's status as a member of her family has achieved more nearly that of a partner with her husband, as to both rights and responsibilities."

Marriage laws of the several States generally make no distinction between sexes. Exceptions noted are few and minor. For the most part, annulment and divorce provisions are without sex distinctions.

In half the States parents are declared joint natural guardians of their minor children, with equal rights and privileges in regard to custody, services and earnings. In more than half the States parents are equally eligible to qualify for appointment as guardian of the estates of their minor children.

Man Still Head of Family

The husband is first liable for support of his family, but a number of States have placed liability on the wife also, usually under a condition or limitation.

In all States, a married woman may own property in her right and name, but in a few she is subject to restrictions in dealing with her separate property which do not apply to a married man.

The grant to the husband of choice of domicile and of custody of minor children, Miss Buchanan attributes "largely to the policy of fixing responsibility for family support on one person as head of the family."

The same reason lies behind the customary provision that cooperative earnings of husband and wife after marriage belong to the husband. In the eight community property States—Louisiana, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington, even property acquired separately by the wife after marriage is given to the husband.

Submitting Miss Buchanan's report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Miss Mary Anderson, Women's Bureau Director, said she hoped it would be impetus to the effort to gear certain discriminatory laws "more closely to the realities of social progress."

Time and Space

The housekeeper boiled eggs very well by her master's watch; but one day he could not lend it to her because it was being repaired. Therefore she took the time from the kitchen clock, and the eggs came out far from done.

"Why didn't you take the three minutes from the clock, as you do from the watch, Mary?"

"Well, sir," replied Mary, "I thought that would be too much, as the hands are so much larger."—Christian Science Monitor

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Abdul Ghafour Khan Sharar has arrived in Tokyo and taken over the post of First Secretary of the Royal Afghan Legation in Tokyo.

Dr. Merrell Hitotsuyanagi arrived in Tokyo on Thursday and is registered at the Sanno Hotel. He will be in the capital until Monday on architectural business.

On Tuesday, December 9, at 7 p.m. Father Vincent Pouliot, Licencie es lettres de l'Universite d'Oxford, Lectour en Philosophie at en Theologie de l'Ordre des Freres Precheurs, will speak on "Le Probleme de la Liberte chez Bergson" at the Institute Franco-Japonais of the Kansai, Higashi-Ichijo, Yoshida, Kyoto.

An invitation piano recital will be given by Miss Nellie Reid at the Tor Hotel, Kobe, on Wednesday, December 10, at 8 p.m. Miss Reid has studied for many years both in Kobe and in Australia where she was under the instruction of Mr. Monteath, Professor of Harmony and Theory, and Mr. Harold Elvins, Professor of Pianoforte, both of the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music.

All kinds of needlework, from old, fragile laces inherited from great, great, grandmothers to the varieties of the present day were exhibited at the meeting of the Kobe Women's Club on Tuesday afternoon at the Tor Hotel.

The displayed treasures were of a great variety and came from most of the countries of Europe as well as from the Far East. One especially interesting feature of the exhibition was the histories given of many of the heirlooms displayed, and another that many pieces had been made by the exhibitor's own hands. Mrs. Pennink, who was exhibiting her own collection of lace, read a short and interesting paper on the making of lace which she said was first introduced into Europe from Persia and Asia Minor. This was followed by an explanation of Norwegian woven tapestry by Mrs. Gansmoe. "This art," Mrs. Gansmoe said, "flourished in Norway at the time of the Vikings more than 1,000 yaers ago."

The next meeting of the Club will be held on December 16 and will take the form of a Christmas party for the children.

Miss Sadako Sasaki, instead of Miss Kiyo Kono, will sing the alto solo in tonight's annual performance of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah", at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Ugo Nakada will conduct the Tokyo Volunteer Choir (Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai Gasshodan) and an orchestra composed of members of the Tokyo String Orchestra and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. The other soloists include Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Saimei Gen, tenor, and Arnold Bauer, bass. This year's performance will be in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Handel's completion of the composition of "The Messiah".

Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, arrived at Haneda airport by plane at noon Thursday.

The piano recital by Kikushi Tanaka, instructor of the Tokyo Academy of Music, which had been postponed from November 4 and scheduled for tonight at the Nihon Seinenkan, has been cancelled in the last hour. The pianist, who is reported to have suffered a nervous paralysis of his left hand during the rehearsals for his recital, has been advised by his physician to put off his recital indefinitely.

On its third concert tour of the Kansai under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will give the first of two popular symphony programs sponsored by the Osaka Mainichi newspaper, 7 p.m. today, at the Takarazuka Grand Theater, Takarazuka, near Osaka.

Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be featured as the violin soloist, in a performance of Tchaikovski's Violin Concerto in D major, Opus 35.

The orchestra selections include Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in E flat major ("Eroica"); and three pieces from Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" (Dance of the Sylphes—Minuet of the Will'-o-the-Wisps—Hungarian March).

The fifth of a series of 10 lecture recitals sponsored by the Sumeru Music Institute will be held at the Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m., today. Piano performances will be given by Miss Chieko Hara. The lecturers are Takehiko Kojima, Nobuyoshi Shida, and Teichu Maki.

Vocalists of the second post-graduate class of the Musashino Music School, who are organizing the "Gyoseikai" Association, will offer a program of opera selections, 7 p.m. today, at the Sangyo Kaikan. Those participating in the performances include Miss Reiko Chiba, soprano; Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano; Miss Sachiko Ikeda, alto; Miss Toshiko Toda, soprano, and Miss Nobuko Otani, soprano. The selections to be sung are from Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus"; Thomas' "Mignon"; Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana"; Bizet's "Carmen"; Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier"; Bellini's "La Sonnambula"; Puccini's "La Tosca"; Weber's "Der Freischuetz," and Mascagni's "Iris."

In commemoration of the death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, which occurred 150 years ago today, a performance of Mozart's Symphony No. 40 in G minor, played by the Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, will be broadcast over the Japanese national radio network, 8 p.m. today.

Mr. Takeaki Takase, chief of the First Economic Bureau of the North China Liaison Department of the China Board, will speak on "The Mission of North China's Wartime Economy," 9:10 p.m. today, in a broadcast from Peking over the Japanese national program.

Light music in today's schedule of station JOAK includes solos on the Hammond Organ, played by Miss Chieko Matsuura, 7:50 a.m., over the national program; Japanese children's songs, rendered by the Omori Children's Chorus with Miss Yoshiko Shimazawa at the piano, and violin solos by Masaaki Hosotani, accompanied at the piano by Miss Toshi Moribana, 5 p.m., over the city program; and Japanese marches, sung by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 7:30 p.m., over the national program.

Major-General Viscount Kintaka Nishiyotsuji resigned his membership in the House of Peers, effective December 1, it was officially announced Thursday.

The French Embassy in Tokyo has informed the Japanese authorities to the effect that the sphere of business of the French Consulate in Yokohama has been enlarged to include also the French consular affairs in the Ogasawara, Mariana, Saipan, Yap, Palau, Caroline and Marshall Islands, and at the same time that the sphere of business of the French Consulate in Taihoku has been restricted to Taiwan and neighboring islands as well as Okinawa Prefecture and Boko Island.

Mr. Teinosuke Murai, president of the Imperial Thread Company and former president of the now defunct Murai Bank of Tokyo, died of stricture of the heart, 10:30 p.m., Wednesday, at his residence at Hachiman-dori, Shibuya-ku, at the age of 71. Last Buddhist rites for the deceased will be held at his home, 2 to 3 p.m., Sunday, December 7.

RADIO PROGRAM

JOAK Urban Program

Broadcast for workers: 11:50 a.m. (Radio Exercise); 12:05 p.m. (Music).
Profession Guidance News: 8:40 a.m.
Other weekday items same as in the national program.

JOBK

Weather: 6:29, 7, 7:45, 8:30 a.m.; 12 2:30, 6:55, 10 p.m.
Market (Prices at Osaka, Kyoto and Tokushima): 9:10 a.m.
Home Life hour: 1 p.m.
Special program for the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe District, 5:30 p.m.
Other weekday items, same as in the national program.

Friday

— Morning —
7:50 Hammond Organ solo by Chiyeko Matsuura.
10:40 Violin solo records.

— Afternoon —
12:05 Biwa music by Koyo Hamada.
1:00 Koto music.

— Evening —
6:00 Little nation's hour: Peking language play.
6:50 Farmers' hour.
7:30 Music records.
7:40 Talk on "Rice Plants," by Eitaro Wada.
8:00 Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under Joseph Rosenstock: "Symphony No. 40 in G minor" (Tschaikowsky).
8:30 Rakugo telling by Kobunji Katsura.
8:55 Short comedy "The Grandfather's National Uniform."
9:10 Talk on "The Mission of North China Economy in War-time," by Takeaki Takase.

(Urban Program)

— Morning —
6:30 Basic English Course by Eishiro Hori.
8:10 "Suite No. 2 in B minor" (Bach) and "Piano concert in A major" (Bach) by records.

— Afternoon —
12:05 Naniwabushi records.
5:00 Omori Child Society—children's songs; Violin solo.
5:30 Middle school students' hour: Talk on "The Powers in the South Pacific," by Fumio Yamada.

— Evening —
6:25 Piano solo records: "Sonata in B minor" (Liszt); "Three Etudes" (Chopin); "C sharp minor, Op. 10. 4," "G flat major, Op. 10 No. 5," and "F major, Op. 10 No. 8."
7:20 Government's hour.
7:30 Chamber music records: "Sonata in E minor" (Rosenmuller).
7:40 Young men's school hour: Talk on "Military Life and Young Men," by Major-General Noriaki Ohno.
8:00 Nagauta music.
8:30 Story telling "Tsukushi Diary," by Sachiko Murase; Koto accompaniment by Hatsuko Kikuhara.
9:00 Basic German course by Kenji Takahashi.

Saturday

— Morning —
6:40 Serial lecture on world history: "Situation After the First World War (Britain)" by Kei Ito.
7:50 Choir Nagoya Male Group.
10:30 Orchestra and piano solo records.

— Afternoon —
12:05 Light play "A Bus Story."
1:00 "Working Women" (Phonofilm).
1:40 East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Economic Construction lecture meeting.

— Evening —
6:00 Little nation's hour: Samurai story telling by Teikyo Ichiryusai.
6:30 Talk on "Public Finance and Home Economy," by Dr. Kannosuke Kimpara.
7:30 Piano solo records: "Polonaise in A flat major" (Chopin Op. 53).
7:40 Military Band.
8:00 "At the Central Co-Operative Council" by Fumio Goto.
8:10 Radio drama "Taiyo-Sensei," by Roppa Furukawa and others.

(Urban Program)

— Morning —
8:10 "Symphony Concerto in E flat major" (Mozart) and other orchestra records.

— Afternoon —
12:05 Kyowa Orchestra.
5:00 Welfare hour: Narration "Miscellany on Lake Sansui" by Announcer Okano.
5:30 Tokyo Prefectural Girls' Normal School Chorus and Atomi Girls' High School Chorus.

— Evening —
6:25 "Capriccio Italia" (Tschaikowsky) and Opera "Frust Igor" selection (Borodin) by records.
7:40 Talk on "December Gardening," by Kiyozo Nishi.
8:00 Japanese music appreciation series through records: Nagauta, koto and Tokiwazu music.
9:10 Serial Mito School Scholars, Biography "Aizawa Seishisai" by Dr. Yoshijiro Takasu.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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THE TIMES TODAY

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY Covers American Militarism

Shirts by Mail Difficult

Short Names for Fighters

Soldiers Not Propagandists

Ramifications of the American lease-lend system of indirect warfare are revealed in the report that military supplies have been reaching Turkey for more than a year, and that the United States is arranging credits to the extent of $100,000,000 in tanks and other weapons needed by the Turkish army. Thus the sun never sets on territory using American supplies in return for American political direction.

By means of its rich resources the United States is able to keep armed forces in Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Panama, British Guiana; on naval vessels patrolling all oceans; on far-flung Pacific bases; on merchant ships arms for bear or for rattlesnakes. It turns out the sinews of war for Great Britain, for the British Dominions in such items as they themselves don't supply, for Soviet Russia, for Chungking's China, for the Netherlands Indies. It keeps a military staff in Chungking, observers at Singapore and with the British armies and navy wherever required. It assists Turkey, latest known beneficiary, and doubtless other States pressed for money or support.

Dollar diplomacy is not dead. The dollar always did represent America's natural resources plus manufacturing and distributing power. These riches in trust are being employed in increasing volume for the object of supporting the U.S. Democratic idea around the world. It is America's bid for world domination. That is the business of the American people, and they will be criticized for this form of intervention and military enterprise with just as much bitterness, from just as high a moral angle, as Secretary of State Hull condemns other States which are doing less, and with no different idea than to support their own idea of civilization. In Japan's case it does not engage in any military or political enterprises outside its own region, and then only for purposes of self defense, neighborhood economics, and independence of Far Eastern States. Independence, that is, of dollar diplomacy whose roots still are nourished in the soil of exploitation of distant peoples.

* * *

Berlin says Britain pushed New Zealanders and Indians to the front and kept the Imperial troops back. Cunning politics, but sharp practise, is the system employed by one nation of accusing an adversary of using colonial troops to do the dirty work while preserving their own forces from harm. This is an unworthy accusation of cowardice. The expectation is that people will be resentful and a British split created. It is only fair to say that tactics of the kind never emanate from military men. Soldiers fight out their battles, respect their opponents, and spurn unchivalric trickery, especially obviously untruthful accusations. For one reason, cheap charges don't weaken the enemy. They might strengthen him.

* * *

A man writes that he wanted to send a silk chemise to his sister in Tientsin. He enclosed it in a large envelope but the Post Office refused to forward it as first class mail. He offered to send it as a valueless sample of merchandise. No. The only constructive advice offered was that he might apply to a certain department of the Ministry of Communications for a special permit. The local man couldn't comply, because he wanted the parcel to reach China by Christmas of 1941. Postal obstruction of this kind is a contrast to the facility with which parcels come to Japan from China. Apparently more red tape and greater numbers of officials exist here.

* * *

The appointment of Sir Tom Phillips as British C.-in-C. of the Far Eastern Fleet raises the dignity of the diminutive Christian name. It is not Thomas, in his case, but curt, downright and chummy Tom. This need not be accepted as a slur on the Missourian saint, but a familiarizing of his name. Among landsmen it is not recommended, but seafaring families could make things easier by baptising their new hands as Tom, Dick, Harry, Joe, Art and Bill. Cases like Percy and Archie won't arise among sailors. But how would they shorten George?

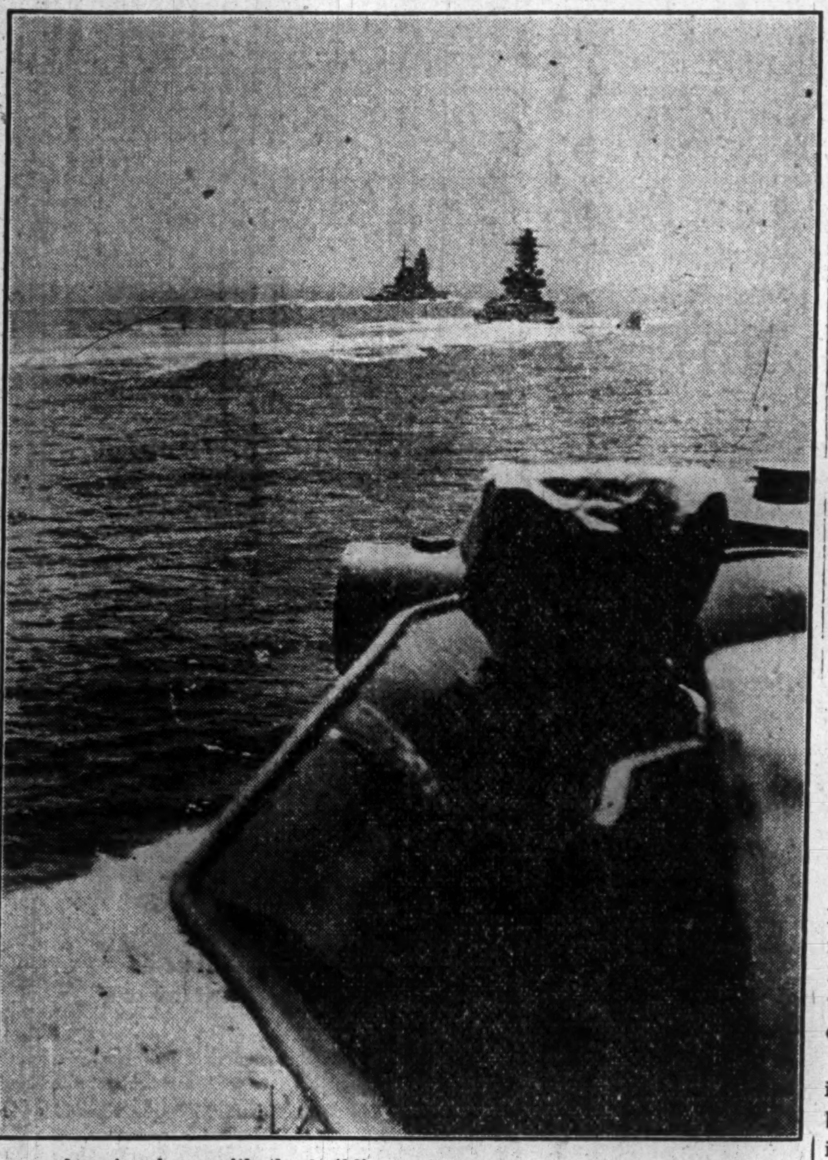
* * *

General Blamey (pronounced blimey in pure Australian) says the issues in the Pacific are not vital enough to the other side to make war necessary. C.-in-C. Roosevelt is respectfully invited to take note that soldiers are the best peacemakers and peacekeepers.

* * *

William C. Bullitt's mission to the Near East, as special U.S. representative from President Roosevelt, is to see that the United States is adequately represented in and informed about all that goes on. Because North Africa and nearby places are within Washington's sphere of influence.

Sea Defenses All Ready



America, busy with the building of its 2-ocean navy, is prone to underestimate the strength that Japan can muster in defense of its waters. However, Navy Minister Shimada has assured the Japanese nation that the Navy is ready, and not a doubt exists on that score here. Shown above is a part of the Japanese fleet engaged in maneuvers on the broad Pacific, which they may soon be called upon to protect with all their might and main. (By permission of the Navy Ministry)

Weak Links in American Naval Strategy For Warfare With Japan Are Pointed Out

Conflict of Opinions Seen Among U.S. Navy Leaders—People Underestimating Power of Japan—Full 2-Ocean Strength Six Years Off

The possibility of war in the Pacific is becoming greater with the progress of the American naval expansion program, as the formation of the A.B.C.D. front has somewhat removed the geographical reasons which have hitherto served to prevent disputes between Japan and the United States from ending in a rupture, says Kanji Maruyama in his article appearing in the "Jitsugyo no Nihon."

Under the caption. "Weak Points of the U.S. Naval Strength," Mr. Maruyama, a veteran journalist and commentator of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, deals with the problem as to the possibility of war between the two nations.

According to Mr. Maruyama, it is due to the overestimation of its own naval strength that the United States takes a jingoistic attitude toward Japan in spite of the plain theory that the United States will not be able to fight with Japan while aiding Great Britain until its two-oceanic navy is completed six years hence.

Full translation of the article runs as follows:

"With reference to the announcement made by the U.S. President on November 14 that the U.S. marines would be withdrawn from China, I am given to understand that, in reply to the querry put to him by press reporters as to whether he was of the opinion that the Orient would be the scene of war in the near future, especially in view of his previous statement that the U.S. marines would be withdrawn only in the event of war in the Far East, the President replied that he did not believe so from the bottom of his heart.

"It was only recently that the President emphasized the question of rendering aid to Chungking, but inasmuch as the rendering of aid to Chungking will remain as the established policy of the United States provided that the Japan-U.S. talks do not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it would seem premature to consider the President as having given up all hopes in regard to the Japan-U.S. negotiations. However, despite the precautionary attitude taken by both the President and the Secretary of State in their verbal statements regarding the Japan-U.S. problem, the attitude of the United States toward Japan is becoming increasingly provocative, as may be seen from the recent harsh remarks made by Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox—which the President subsequently ordered him to withdraw—saying "The fact that colossal powder magazines lie scattered all over the Pacific calls for nothing else but grave pessimism," wherein he openly declared the inevitability of a conflict between Japan and the United States.

Opinion Seen Split

"In this connection, it is reported that conflicting opinions exist even in the State Department as well as Navy circles, it being said that Rear-Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of the Strategy Department, expressed pessimistic views in regard to a Japan-U.S. war on the occasion of a conference of Army and Navy leaders held at the time of formation of the Tojo Cabinet, which were endorsed by Secretary of State Hull, thereby opposing the Navy pro-War party headed by Rear-Admiral Husband Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Rear-Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, is also reported as having declared that the convoying of U.S. merchant ships cannot

(Continued on Page 4)

Rushing of New Forces To Bulgar-Turk Border By Germany Reported

Domei

NEW YORK, December 4.—Germany has rushed troops along the Bulgarian frontier with Turkey, according to a British radio report intercepted by the Columbia Broadcasting System today. The report claimed that German pressure against Sebastopol has definitely weakened since it has been necessary for Germany to divert its troops to Taganrog. Soviet defense forces in Leningrad, it was said, have been carrying out heavy counter-attacks against the German troops there.

BRITISH RELEASE NEHRU

Gandhi Says Such Steps Won't Affect Nationalist Move

Domei

BOMBAY, December 4.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the Indian National Congress, who has been in prison in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and for violation of India's Defense Act, has been released, it was officially announced here today.

Mr. Nehru was the first to be freed under the new Government policy of releasing such political prisoners.

Mahatma Gandhi, great Indian leader, however, said such a step taken by the Government would not affect the Indian Nationalist program.

NANCHENG AIRFIELD RAIDED

Japanese Planes Bomb War Objectives and All Return

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, December 4.—Under a cloudless sky a group of Japanese Army Planes this afternoon again air-raided the Nanchang airfield situated on the upper reaches of the Han-shui River in Shensi Province.

After inflicting heavy losses upon the remaining war objectives in and around Nancheng, all Japanese planes returned to their bases, it is reported.

SUCCESS SEEN BY AXIS FORCE IN LIBYAN WAR

Marmarica Battle Claimed Favorable—Many Prisoners Taken

BRITISH GENERAL CAPTIVE

London Worried Over Lack of News From North Africa—British Advantage Seen Gone

Domei

ROME, December 4.—Italian and German forces yesterday continued fighting successfully against British troops in Marmarica, North Africa, and have captured several British positions and a number of prisoners at Tobruk, the High Command announced today.

During operations behind the Sollum front, the Italian Ariete mechanized division has captured 1,500 British prisoners and destroyed 25 tanks, 40 armored cars and many other vehicles, the communique said.

A British attack on Bir el Gobi, in the central sector, was said to have been repulsed by Italian troops, who inflicted losses upon the British and captured or destroyed several armored cars.

Despite unfavorable weather, Axis aircraft formations yesterday raided British motorcars west of Bir el Gobi and British troop concentrations in the Gialo oasis, the communique said.

In the Mediterranean, a British air and naval formation attacked and sank an Italian motor-torpedo boat, but most of the Italian crew was rescued, the communique said. During the ensuing encounter, Italian escorting fighter planes were claimed to have shot down two British aircraft. An additional British plane, of the Sunderland type, was said to have been shot down in flames by an Italian submarine.

Capture by Axis Admitted

Domei

WELLINGTON, December 4.—Prime Minister Peter Fraser today confirmed the capture of Major-General Reginald Miles, commander of a New Zealand brigade, by Axis troops in Libya.

The Prime Minister simultaneously admitted that New Zealand forces have suffered severe casualties during the Libyan battle.

No News Seen Bad

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—Well-informed sources in London interpreted the lack of news from the Libyan front as an ominous sign that the situation may be serious for Britain's forces in North Africa, the United Press reported from the British capital today.

These same sources believed that Britain's initial surprise advantage over the Axis forces had vanished, and the momentum of the British drive was completely gone.

They pointed out that the decision of the Libyan battle must now come from consistent air superiority and an edge in the number of tanks, guns and men, despite heavy losses already sustained.

It was not clear to what extent the British have been forced to withdraw and reorganize on the Libyan front.

However, the British sources said the failure of such a carefully planned campaign which had started with high optimism would be a bad shock following the unbroken line of other British defeats at the hands of the Germans, and might be disastrous to

(Continued on Page 2)

First Glimpse From Libyan Front

The fierce struggle now raging on the deserts of N. Africa has diverted no little attention of the reading public away from the eastern front. Shown above are members of an Italian infantry division speeding to stem the thrust of a British tank unit, somewhere in Libya.

SOVIETS AT DONETZ REPULSED BY NAZIS

Inflicting of Heavy Losses on Enemy Announced by German High Command

HANGO CAPTURED BY FINNS

12,000-Ton Red Transport Strikes Mine, Towed to Reich Naval Base

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—German forces yesterday repulsed powerful Soviet attacks in the Donetz Basin, inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet troops, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, Finnish troops have captured Hango, strategic fortified port at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, which the Soviet Union occupied after conclusion of the Finnish-Soviet war of 1939-40, the communique said.

The Soviet transport ship Stalin, of 12,000 tons, in an attempt to escape from the Hango port, struck three mines and was damaged, it was said. Two German patrol boats were said to have towed the damaged vessel to a German naval base with 6,000 Soviet troops and much war material aboard.

On the Leningrad front, renewed attempts of Soviet troops to break through German lines yesterday were frustrated, while German aircraft destroyed part of the Murmansk railway and bombed Leningrad by day and night, the communique said.

Offensive in Kharkov Area

Domei

LONDON, December 4.—Massed German shock troops have started a major offensive in the Kharkov region with a design to halt the German rout west of Rostov, a Kuibishev radio report intercepted here stated today.

The offensive, the report added, already has pierced some sections of Soviet lines, but only at a heavy mass loss.

Meanwhile, Soviet dispatches reaching here today, said German troops have been driven beyond Tanganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, while German drives against Moscow have been slackening.

The initiative along the entire German-Soviet front now is in Soviet hands with the Germans weakening steadily.

Reds Batter Lines

Domei

NEW YORK, December 4.—A Berlin

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Failure to Comprehend Japanese Aims, As Seen in Hull Speech, Amazes Spokesman

Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, at his interview with foreign news correspondents this morning, spoke as follows in reply to questions about United States Secretary of State Hull's statement at a press interview in Washington on December 4:

"We have no official information about Mr. Hull's statement and we take no responsibility for the correctness of the newspaper reports of the statement, but assuming the latter to be correct, I will say:

"We are amazed to find the existence of a big misunderstanding on the part of the American Government regarding our policy in the Far East.

"Mr. Hull's statement seems to allege that we are following a policy of force and conquest and are establishing a 'military despotism.'

"As you know, as for the China affair, our ultimate objective has been clearly stated by various of our statesmen, including the well-known Konoye statement. He clearly stated that we have no territorial ambitions, and disclaimed even payment of an indemnity, and that principle has been put into practise step by step, including our recognition of the present government at Nanking.

"The situation and conditions in China may not be normal, as they should be in peace time, because of the existence of hostilities there.

"Our fundamental policy for settlement of the China affair is, I believe, well known to you.

"There may be many misunderstandings on the part of the American Government about our policies, but their misunderstanding about our fundamental policy for China is the most important.

"As for the French Indo-China situation, we have sent troops there in accordance with our agreement with the Vichy Government. As you know, there are many examples of the sending of troops to foreign domains with the consent of their governments.

"As there are misunderstandings on the part of the American Government, that is the very reason why we started the conversations with them and that is the reason why we are still continuing the conversations. The conversations will continue.

"The number of our troops sent to Indo-China has been kept within the agreement with the Vichy Government,

(Continued on Page 2)

COMMONS APPROVES PLAN ON CONSCRIPTS

Mobilization Bill Introduced by Churchill Passed by Vote Of 326 to 10

Domei

LONDON, December 4.—The House of Commons has passed by a vote of 326 to 10 the mobilization plan recently introduced by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, it was learned today.

The plan urged mobilization of all males between the ages of 18 to 50 years and all unmarried women between the ages of 20 and 30.

The Common simultaneously defeated the insurgent Labor amendment which provided for conscription of wealth and nationalization of transport, mining and munitions industries, it was said.

Meantime, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Production, warned Parliament the Government is determined and that "neither interest of property, persons, nor prejudices will be allowed to interfere with the object of winning the war."

To Debate Conscription

Reuters

LONDON, December 1.—Much of the two-day debate on man-power and production, when Parliament resumes, will center round the conscription of women which, if the Government motion is carried, will be introduced for the first time in British history.

Winston Churchill will explain in his opening address that the Government's motion on maximum national service is a prelude to a short bill that will render every man and woman, irrespective of age, liable to be employed on war work of one kind or another.

In practice this will mean that men up to 50 will be liable to service in the forces, and women, probably up to 30, may be called upon for such branches as the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Some women members of Parliament intend to introduce the question of equal compensation as between men and women for injury in air raids.

Army College Honored

His Majesty the Emperor this morning visited the Army Staff College on the occasion of the graduation ceremony at the school. His Majesty then called at the Imperial Headquarters to inspect the working of the institution. After the luncheon taken at the Headquarters, His Majesty left for the Palace at 1:15 p.m.

CO-OP MEET TO HEAR DIPLOMATIC ASPECT

America-Japan Talks to Be Discussed at Coming Meeting—To Explain State Policies

In view of the fact that the majority of people are now much concerned over the diplomatic problem centering around the Japanese-American negotiations, the Government authorities concerned will take up matters concerning the diplomatic as well as political questions at the forthcoming second session of the Central Co-operative Council to be commenced on December 8, reports Domei.

It is expected that the Government authorities concerned in response to the wishes of members of the Co-operative Council will frankly express the Government policy toward the current diplomatic and political problems before the meetings of the Co-operative Council.

Plan Submitted

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association Thursday completed its plan for the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere economic construction, and recommended it to the Government. The plan is summed up as follows:

1. To divide the co-prosperity sphere into two—"essential sphere" and "secondary sphere."

2. To adopt the following measures to develop and maintain natural resources within the co-prosperity sphere: (1) establishment of the basic policy, (2) determination of orders of regions for development of resources, (3) to offer investment, management and technical assistance, (4) determination of natural resources to be developed and (5) adoption of concrete plans for the survey of natural resources.

3. Study of specific questions pertaining to essential foodstuffs and clothing, measures to increase their production and adjustment of demand and supply.

4. To utilize most efficiently those natural resources available within the sphere such as raw materials for industries thereby to supply satisfactorily the industrial products to those countries in the sphere and further to supply them on profitable basis to countries outside the sphere with a view to elevating the position of the sphere. To study carefully the organic relations between the industrial strength of Japan and natural resources of various countries within the sphere in order (1) to distribute industries on a rational basis among the countries

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW TALK DUE AT WASHINGTON THIS FORENOON

State Department Announces Scheduling of Meeting Today

LEADERS SEE PRESIDENT

Congress Members Including Vice-President Wallace Called For Important Conference

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The State Department announced today that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will meet Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador here, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, tomorrow morning.

Mr. Hull, it was said, conferred with President Roosevelt this afternoon.

Congress Leaders Called

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 4.—President Roosevelt today summoned Congressional leaders, including Vice-President Henry Wallace, to a conference at the White House, presumably to discuss questions concerning the Far East.

Those who have been summoned are, Representatives Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat and speaker of the House, John MacCormack, Massachusetts Democrat and House majority leader and Sol Bloom, New York Democrat and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senators Lister Hill, Alabama Democrat and member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and Walter George, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

President Roosevelt this afternoon conferred for 90 minutes with Vice-President Henry Wallace, Representative John MacCormack, Massachusetts Democratic and House Majority leader, and other Congressional leaders.

Following the meeting, Representative MacCormack told correspondents that the meeting thoroughly canvassed the Far Eastern situation "in connection with the defense of our territories and vital interests."

Shifting Responsibilities

While strongly denouncing the statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull made on December 3 regarding the current conversations between Japan and the United States, the Nichi Nichi today declares that Mr. Hull revealed the fact that the United States views toward Japan and East Asia are nothing but peremptory and purposely distorted ones.

Mr. Hull said, the paper continues, as if the United States assertions were all rightful and those of Japan the chief obstacles in the way toward amicable settlement of the negotiations, and concluded that there had been no progress in the conversations since April. Such a step on the part of Mr. Hull came from his intention to shift the responsibility on the shoulders of the Japanese Empire, the paper adds.

Although Mr. Hull thought that the most fundamental thing for the current Japan-American talks was whether the so-called principles of the United States are compatible with the situation in East Asia since the negotiation was launched, the statement indicates the obduracy of the United States attitude which measures the actual East Asiatic situation by the principles that can exist only in dreamland, the paper declares. Thus the United States purposely shuts its eyes to the way toward the peace in East Asia and blockades the means to peaceful settlement with fictitious principles.

The Japanese Empire is proceeding with the quick disposal of the China affair to put the East Asiatic nations in their proper places and to bring about a permanent peace in that area through a new order in East Asia based on justice.

It is evident, the Nichi Nichi continues, that such a peaceful policy of the Japanese Empire is inconsistent with the policy of the United States which aims at colonization of China.

Unless the United States changes its attitude of forcing its principles upon Japan, it is observed difficult to conclude the negotiations. And the United States should bear the responsibility, however strongly the United States leaders may declare otherwise to their people and the world, the paper concludes.

Britain Making Ready

According to a message by a correspondent of a certain London newspaper sent to New York, Britain is making war preparations against Japan and an understanding on this point is progressing between Britain and the United States, says an Asahi dispatch from London.

The British correspondent reports that Britain has informed the United States that the former will launch spontaneous action in the emergency in connection with the Thai problem,

(Continued on Page 2)

Kuriyama Says Feeling in F.I.C. Better As People Realizing Sincerity of Japan

Shigeru Kuriyama, chief of the suite to Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, stated that the general feeling of the people in F.I.C. toward Japan is rapidly improving, when interviewed by the press at his private residence at Shibuya Thursday night.

Mr. Kuriyama made a temporary return to Tokyo from Hanoi by plane to make arrangements with the Government concerning his business, arriving at the Haneda International Airport at at 1 p.m. Thursday.

He also remarked that the people in the French colony seem to have come to understand that the stationing of Japanese troops was not prompted by any thoughts of military aggression but is solely based on the hopes of peaceful collaboration of the two nations and therefore there are no signs of uneasiness among the people so far as Japan is concerned.

"It is true," he said, "that the people are of course showing great interest toward the Japan-U.S. talks, but there is no unrest. Although third Powers are attempting to apply pressure, their activities are not so marked as in the case of Thailand. It is indeed gratifying to observe the satisfactory degree of understanding regarding the stationing of Japanese troops as well as their sense of hearty collaboration shown toward the members of our Resources Investigation Party. Consequently, I feel confident that, by means of this friendly collaboration based upon mutual understanding, the date does not seem to be far off when Japan's economic relations with French Indo-China will succeed in bringing about the anticipated results.

"On paying a visit to the exhibition which is being held at present at Hanoi, I was surprised to discover the abundance of natural resources in the French colony, and this impressed me all the more of the necessity of the joint exploitation of the resources by Japan and French Indo-China. Although the Japanese people have the habit of looking down upon imported rice which has hitherto been imported mostly from that country, I can assure you that the rice that I had over there tasted delicious.

"Mr. Yoshizawa too is in high spirits, and goes about playing golf or motor-driving in his spare time. The climate is winter over there too. In fact the weather here in Tokyo today seems to me as being warmer."

EAST ASIA ECONOMY DISCUSSED AT MEET

Need of Investment on Continent, Trade Aspects Feature First Session of Council

Necessity of increased investment in the continent and industrial productive expansion in Japan, China and Manchoukuo, and measures regarding improvement of the export and import machinery and simplification of clearance were the main points of the agenda of the first day session of the Trade Committee of the East Asia Economic Council which was held at the Imperial Hotel at 2 p.m. Thursday.

With Reisuke Ishida, Managing Director of the Mitsui Concern, in the chair, the meeting began when Chu Funada, Director of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, emphasized the need of establishing a fundamental policy regarding currencies in the Yen Bloc sphere and of expanding transport power.

Kojiro Ishibashi, Director of the Manchoukuo Headquarters of the East Asia Economic Council, was the second to take the platform expressing his opinion to the following effect:

In view of the present financial situation of the Manchoukuo Government, it is very difficult to abolish the import duty system. However, it is necessary for improvement of trade relations between Japan and Manchoukuo to simplify the customs precedures and to reform the export and import control machinery in Japan, Manchoukuo and China in the line of the consolidated policy.

Dealing with the problem regarding the trade control society, Kyohei Hamano, Director of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, emphasized the need of establishing a consolidated trade control association as a highly planned trade control organ of which presidency and vice-presidency should be chosen from able businessmen.

In his explanation regarding measures for improvement of the condition to bring goods into the market, Katsutaro Kato, director of the East Asia Daily Necessaries Export Association, expressed desires to set up measures to deal with currencies in the Yen bloc area and to relax restriction on the movement of materials.

Japan's Trade Described

Speaking before the foreign trade meeting of the third session of the East Asia Economic Conference Thursday, Isamu Hishinuma, Director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, explained the present situation of Japan's foreign trade and the present and future of trade within the co-prosperity sphere. His speech in effect as translated by Domei is as follows:

"In the face of economic pressure being brought to bear against our country at present, the trade policy of the government has been boiled down to two points: firstly, to keep as much as possible of necessary materials within the country and, secondly, to export only as much of requisite materials as is necessary to keep within the bounds of equal reciprocity under what may be called the compensary trade policy. Under these principles, our foreign markets have become limited to Chile, Peru, Argentina, and other Central and South American countries and those in the co-prosperity sphere such as French Indo-China and Thailand since the freezing orders of several important nations. Moreover, "trade with the markets in Central and South American is in a difficult position because of geographical reasons and the machinations of America and Britain.

"Trade with French Indo-China is going quite smoothly since the signing of the trade pact last May, and that with Thailand is similarily satisfactory. From these two countries we are importing raw materials such as rice, rubber, lead and tin while in exchange we are exporting cotton textiles and yarn, machinery, industrial chemicals, and sundries.

"Whatever the outcome of the current Japanese American talks, the future of our foreign trade will be centered on Manchoukuo and China and within the co-prosperity sphere which includes Thailand and French Indo-China. In the trade with Manchoukuo and China, the smooth exchange of articles will be the main objective and the amount of export and import for each year will be planned beforehand.

Reorganization Planned

"Although the plans are still not ready for announcement, the varieties of materials and a time limit on term of exchange, in other words, the reorganization and strengthening of export and import organizations is being contemplated.

"It is our plan to form an all-powerful and unified control organization from the existing agencies for the regulation of trade with Manchoukuo and China.

"Trade with Manchoukuo and China has developed to such a high state that it can no longer properly be called foreign trade. It is, in fact, an exchange of goods within a definite economic sphere. For the further development of trade with these countries it is necessary to increase production of raw materials in these two countries and to assure a smooth method of gathering and transporting same."

The Weather

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TOKYO
Tonight: Fair, with northerly winds.
Tomorrow: Cloudy, later fair, with northerly winds.
The Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory
Friday, December 5

Due to high pressure zones located in North China and low pressure areas over the seas to the east of Hokkaido, it is mostly fair in the regions of Japan Proper bordering the Pacific while in the regions facing the Japan Sea cloudy and rainy weather is alternating with fairly strong winds blowing in some parts. In the western side of Hokkaido and Karafuto the snowy weather is prevailing. Chosen and Manchoukuo are enjoying fair weather.

The temperature in Tokyo was 41 degrees F., or 1.8 degrees F. higher than normal at 6 a.m. today.

Hongo-ku Landlord Accumulates ¥5,000 Of 'Public Funds' by Self-Forced Saving

All money saved by Masahiro Nakamura of Hongo-ku is to make "public funds," and he is not allowed to spend it for any private purpose. This way of saving has been practised by Mr. Nakamura for the past 40 years. The money thus put aside is now amounting to ¥5,000, despite the many donations made out of the fund.

This was revealed in connection with his recent donation sent to the noted journalist, Soho Tokutomi, through President Shingoro Takaishi of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun. Mr. Nakamura offered a check of ¥30 to the veteran journalist asking him to apply the sum for the purchase of some nourishment so that the journalist's contribution to the national cause through his writings could be kept up.

The visit of a Nichi Nichi reporter to the residence of the donator disclosed the peculiar way of saving followed by him for so many years. Mr. Nakamura is living in Yushima 2-chome, Hongo-ku, as a owner of rented houses. He is now 53 years old.

The first motive of this saving, he said, was caused by a beggar. One day during his National School days at his native Abiko town, Higashikatsushika county, Chiba Prefecture, he, out of his childish mischievousness, pelted a beggar with clods of earth. The poor beggar turned up to him saying, "Did your teacher instruct you to tease the weak? Perhaps he told you to show kindness to the wretched and you cannot follow him."

This piece of advice from a beggar came deep into his heart. He thought, young as he was, that any boy will not become a fine man as long as his conduct is criticised by a mere beggar. He suddenly tightened his grip on himself and resolved to do something contributable to the good of the public. He thought of saving money so that he might make public donations out of it. The resolution has been followed for the past 40 years.

Through these long years, he made it a rule to carry a small note-book with him, in which he made note of what casually arose in his mind regarding the ways of saving money. The notes read at random are:

"I can save 30 sen perhaps at a time by making my own sandals out of the trees growing in my woods. The sandals thus made in my own hand will heighten my spirits.

"The cigarettes I am smoking now are too expensive. I could save 2 sen by changing to a cheaper brand.

"This morning I thought of celebrating this red-letter day with some nice dishes on our supper table. Now, it seems better to have some ordinary dish which will save 40 sen.

"My long habit of smoking should now be given up. It will do me more good to save ¥36 in place of my habit.

"Now I am happy to think that I have saved 50 sen through patching my shirt three times."

The money thus saved he labelled as "public funds" and would not spend a cent from it for his private purposes. The funds, he ruled himself, would be spent as donations to the public. His first donation, it said, was realized after the first 15 years since he began his saving in his native town with ¥5 which was contributed into the funds of his alma mater, the National School of his town. Despite a number of contributions made out of the "public funds," there still remain ¥5,000.

"I offered the small amount of money to Mr. Tokutomi as a token of my deep appreciation of the veteran journalist's labor put up for the national cause. I hope he will buy himself some fruit with the money," said Mr. Nakamura in concluding the interview with the Nichi Nichi reporter.

Success Seen By Axis Force In Libyan War

(Continued from Page 1)

the British Government, which has sponsored the drive.

Fighting Ground Described

Transocean

BERLIN.—The territory in North Africa where at present German-Italian forces are fighting against British forces the latter outnumbering the Axis forces by ten to one, was described by Dr. Otto Constantini in Sunday's "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" as follows:

"The territory between Tobruk and Bardia is practically an unpopulated desert with a few wells and only poor villages. On the Italian territory the area there called Marmarica is still steppe but in the direction of Egypt gradually becomes an actual desert. Along the shore of the sea clay hills with a sparse vegetation are to be found. The shore line itself has only very few harbors or places for embarkation and for vast stretches is absolutely uninhabitable.

"The scorching sun has dried the soil to a yellowish grey which in cloudy weather becomes dark grey. Lack of water and fodder for animals, the loneliness, rocks, sand and a few oases are characteristic for this remote part of the world. During the winter months little rain is falling in Marmarica. In April all precipitation ceases and from May on far into the months which in a moderate climate are winter months, an absolute drought reigns with a scorching heat which kills all life. During the summer months men and beast withdraw om this desert. Soldiers, however, must stay.

"Close to the sea water is to be found in depths ranging from 10 to 40 meters but it is not potable. Farther inland the water is still deeper. There are extremely few villages in Marmarica. Tobruk is the main place in this district. It is 174 kilometers west of Drena. Between Drena and Tobruk there are just a few poor hamlets and oases. Tobruk is situated on an exceedingly advantageous bay which is four kilometers long and 1½ kilometers wide and has an average depth of from 10 to 15 meters being surrounded by bare hills of 60 to 150 meters altitude.

"The bay opens toward the east and thus is protected from western winds and is one of the most suitable harbors in North Africa. The Italians in 1911 put a large garrison into Tobruk. The population in the meantime rose from a few dozen to 2,500. East of Tobruk the front extends to the frontier place of Porto Bardia, a practicable uninhabitable desert with a few wells.

"In this territory the present fighting is going on. About 24 kilometers south of Porto Bardia on the Italian side of the Egyptian frontier Fort Capuzzo is situated and additional 24 kilometers south is Fort Sidi Omar. Ten kilometers across the frontier lies Sollum, a place for which a fierce battle has been fought.

"The next place is the unimportant oasis of Sidi el Barani whence it is 155 kilometers to Marsa Matruk, the British headquarters."

Weekly Naval Review

Transocean

BERLIN, November 30.—In the week under review an event occurred which is important for the naval war, namely, the employment of German submarines in the Mediterranean.

The appearance of German submarines in the Mediterranean made itself felt immediately. German submarines sank the British aircraft-carrier Ark Royal and damaged the British battleship Malaya.

Now Commander Baron von Tiesenhausen has torpedoed a British warship off Sollum which certainly will be under repairs for months.

The use of German submarines today is much more favorable than in the World War. Unlike in the World War, today all Italian and Bulgarian ports are the disposal of German submarines.

In the Atlantic German submarines sank a 4,800-ton British cruiser of the "D" class and in the Mediterranean a 1,700-ton cruiser of the Jervis class.

The 10,000-ton British cold-storage steamer Beaverbrae was also sunk in the Atlantic.

Both sides during the week under review revived speedboat activities. Successes were on the German side. German motor torpedo boats attacked a British convoy in the Channel and notwithstanding stiff resistance sank four heavily-laden steamers aggregating 16,500 tons, including a tanker of 6,500 tons. All attacking torpedo boats returned to their base.

Attempts made by British speedboats to attack German convoys were successfully repulsed in each case. These convoys reached their destinations safely. One German patrol boat was hit by a torpedo and sunk, but its crew could be rescued.

One British speedboat was sunk by a German aerial bomb.

In the course of another attack by British speedboats, German patrol boats succeeded in scoring hits on enemy boats at a respectable distance until German torpedo boats arrived on the scene which sank one and damaged two enemy vessels. All German boats returned to their base without losses.

One enemy steamer was heavily damaged by an aerial torpedo off Marsa Matruh in the Mediterranean. The fact that the ship was escorted by four destroyers revealed that it carried valuable cargo.

In the same region off Sidi el Barrani a big British warship was also hit by an aerial torpedo.

Four steamers were damaged in the week under review off the British coast by air bombs.

According to Finnish eye-witness reports, two Soviet warships struck German mines in the Finnish Bight and exploded.

No fewer than five British submarines were reported by the Italians to have been destroyed in the Mediterranean, one of them by an Italian torpedo boat, another by an Italian submarine chaser and three by other units.

Some British boats attempted to land off the French Channel coast. Without much difficulty they were driven off by our coastal defense. No importance can be attached to this "raid," during which the British suffered losses, which probably was undertaken for the sole purpose of causing unrest.

According to newspaper reports, 40 British warships of all types are at present under repairs in United States ports.

The experience gained by the United States that a "shooting war" is not without dangers has caused such a drop in the number of volunteers for service in the U.S. fleet that introduction of compulsory service in the U.S. Navy is now under consideration.

Take Initiative in Africa

United Press

ROME, November 27.—The Rome press today again prominently displayed the Marmarica battle, hailing developments in the North African battle as being favorable to the Axis.

The Popolo di Roma wrote, "the Marmarican battle which has not decreased in intensity following seven days of bitter fighting is now assuming aspects which the British Command undoubtedly never expected.

"The Italian and German forces which met the British Imperial columns with fierce resistance are at present passing over to counter-attacks, taking the initiative in order to force the British back to their starting bases.

"British propaganda is becoming grotesque, as it claims even to have sunk numerous of our ships and to have captured Bardia.

"The London authorities already begin to realize that they have spoken too soon," concluded the Popolo di Roma.

America Aiding Turkey

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 4—The United States began furnishing Turkey with military supplies half a year ago, it was authoritatively learned here today. Simultaneously, it was disclosed that the Administration plans to send more than $100,000,000 worth of planes, tanks, trucks as well as anti-tank arms which are needed urgently by the Turkish army.

NO NEED TO FEAR ABCD ENCIRCLING

Rear-Admiral Matsunaga (Retired) Assures Nation Democracies Lack Pilots

Rear-Admiral Toshio Matsunaga (retired), Chief of the Marine Department of the Japan Airways Co., assured the nation that there is no cause for apprehension about Japan being encircled by the ABCD camp, when interviewed by a Yomiuri reporter Wednesday.

He said that the ABCD line is still suffering from a great shortage of pilots and lack of suitable air bases, making it impossible for the ABCD camp to wage an immediate war with Japan.

Referring to the air forces of the ABCD countries, Rear-Admiral Matsunaga said:—

"Their present actual air force seems to consist of about 1,000 planes made up of 250 U.S. planes and 400 British planes, the balance being mostly planes for training use.

"It may be safe to assert that, of these the U. S. planes have been principally distributed to the Philippines, and that British ones to Burma and Singapore in the respective numbers of about 50 and 350.

"A report has it that a contract was concluded recently between the United States and the Dutch East Indies for the supply of several hundred North American NA bombers involving the sum of $24,000,000, and it is safe to assume that the United States, which is very keen in its attempts to make the Dutch East Indies one of its important air bases in the Far East, will continue the sending of a fair number of planes hereafter as well."

No Need of Fear

Declaring that there is no need for the nation of Japan to fear anything judging from the types and the efficiency of the planes in use by the ABCD line air forces at present, Rear-Admiral explained the reason as follows:

"Starting with the B-17 type Boeing 'Air Fortresses,' about 20 have been sent to the Philippines, but they are all only of the old B and C types and there is not a single one of the latest type, in addition to which none of the 28 planes purchased by Chungking have as yet reached their buyers."

He continued:

"A flying capacity of 3,360 kilometers is certainly not sufficient to enable them to carry out effective bombing raids from Manila and back. The maximum capacity of the Lockheed-Hudson planes, of which the Dutch air forces are proud, would be to fly only from Singapore to Hanoi.

"One hundred Curtiss-Hawk P-40 fighters are to be sent to Chungking, but so far only four or five planes have arrived. About 20 Consolidated PBY-28 heavy bombers appear to have made their appearance around the Philippines, Singapore and Sourabaya, but these are most probably only for coast patroling and scouting use.

"Although this type of bomber is reputed to possess the greatest flying capacity in the world at present, even these will not be able to perform what is expected of them.

"Both the British-made Blenheim bombers and Fokker Hurricane fighters are all second-rate planes, and the U.S. made Ryan planes are fit only for training use.

U.S. Brewster Only Good One

"The only really superior type of planes are the U.S. made Brewster dive-bombers that are reported as having recently been shipped to the Dutch East Indies, it being claimed that, apart from being 160 kilometers per hour speedier than the German Fokker dive-bombers, their load and flying capacity are double."

Turning to the problem of airdromes, Rear-Admiral Matsunaga said that the construction of flying grounds is being rushed on both land and water, adding that numerous bases are being built in Borneo by utilizing the rivers.

He went on to say:—"There may possibly be over 200 air bases at present along the ABCD line, including the naval-air-depot at Singapore, the Bandoeng flying grounds in Batavia and the recently completed military air-depot at the northern end of the Philippines."

Winding up his talk, the Rear-Admiral stated that the weakest point of the ABCD line lies in the fact that, regardless of how many airplanes there may be or how many flying-grounds may be newly erected, there is a great shortage of pilots and scarcity of flying bases.

He further stated that the planes would not be able to be used for immediate warfare as repair work and fueling cannot be smoothly performed so easily on account of the wide distance across the Pacific.

"Frankly speaking", Rear-Admiral Matsunaga said in conclusion, "the question of strategical advantage or disadvantage lies herein, and whatever propaganda the ABCD line may spread regarding the strengthening of their air forces, we can place full confidence in the stability of our preparations."

Co-Op Meet to Hear Diplomatic Aspect

(Continued From Page 1)

within the sphere, (2) to adopt concrete measure to solve questions regarding the management, manufacturing processes and technique and labor, (3) to increase and smooth out the inter-exchange of goods among the countries within the sphere, and spontaneously to widen the "give and take" relations among them, to study concrete measures to set up new orders under the leadership of Japan for land, maritime and air transportation and communications and further to establish exchange clearing system.

NEWS IN BRIEF

70th School Anniversary

In commemoration of the 70th anniversary of its foundation, a ceremony was held by the Bancho National School in Kojimachi-ku Thursday, beginning at 9 a.m., with Suehiko Shiono, former Justice Minister and other notables attending. The graduates of the school number some 13,000 among whom are General Kuniaki Koiso retired, former Overseas Affairs Minister, Shigeru Yoshida, former Welfare Minister, Mr. Shiono and other notables.

Relief for War Widows

The ceremony of commencing the construction of the Military Relief Board's Occupation Guidance Office for war bereaved widows was held at its site in Toyamagahara, Nishiokubo, Yodobashi-ku, Thursday, beginning at 11 a.m., with the President of the Military Relief Board General Shigeru Honjo (retired) and others attending.

10 Hurt in Tramcar Mishap

More than 10 passengers were injured in varying degrees about 2:25 p.m. Thursday when a tramcar bound for Tsukiji-Ryogoku from Aoyama was hit from behind by another tramcar at the tramcar depot in front of the Metropolitan Police Board, Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku.

Mt. Asama Active

Mt. Asama in Nagano Prefecture became active suddenly about 10:18 p.m. Thursday, with lava flowing down mountain slopes and ashes falling in some parts of Gunma Prefecture, says a telephone message received here from Komuro.

Public Telephone Thief

Kiyota Suzuki, a native of Akita, who was arrested by the Kameido police for vagrancy Wednesday afternoon on the street of Kameido, Joto-ku, confessed that he had stolen about ¥1,000 since September by breaking slot-boxes of public telephone booths in the city. He is an ex-convict released from the Hakodate Penitentiary in Hokkaido in April of this year.

Confess Incendiarism

A 19-year-old student of the Niigata Prefectural Agriculture and Forestry School arrested in connection with the outbreak of the fire in the school on November 25 confessed Thursday that he committed incendiarism which resulted in the complete destruction of the school building, according to a telephone message received here from Kamo.

Sai Shoki Donates to Army

Sai Shoki, noted Chosenese dancer, called at the relief department of the War Ministry Wednesday and donated ¥6,396 which represents her book-office receipt at the Toho Theater where she was on the stage November 28.

Teacher Given Degree

Haruo Kinoshita, 30, a lecturer at the Science Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, received a degree of doctor of science from the same university for his thesis on the study of jelly-fish, according to the announcement made by the Education Ministry Wednesday. He is now the youngest doctor of science in this country.

Accident Halts Traffic

Six passengers and four railwaymen were seriously or slightly injured about 11:30 p.m. Sunday. When a passenger train of six cars bound for Uyeno from Osaka via the Hokuriku district ran off the tracks and was overturned at the Yokobuki crossing on the Shin-etsu line near Sakashiro-machi, Nagano Prefecture. The first car falling on to the beach of the Chikuma River. Traffic on both up and down lines were interrupted, but resumed at 7:28 p.m. the following day.

Mother Saved, Daughters Die

Two daughters aged respectively six and three met death as a result of mental derangement of their mother Tuesday afternoon when Emiko Akagi (30), wife of a factory worker of Araijuku, Omori-ku, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself and her daughters in the sea near her home. The daughters were found dead when taken to the shore by a discoverer and mother is being treated in a near-by hospital. The mentally deranged mother is reported to have been missing with her daughters since Monday morning.

Casualty From Explosion

Four workers were seriously or slightly injured at the Fukushima Iron Works of Gohei-machi, Adachi-ku at 11 a.m. Wednesday when a blast-furnace exploded with a terrific report hurling up the roof. Kenji Kato, 30, is reported to be in a critical condition in a nearby hospital where he was taken for treatment.

Injured Girl Unidentified

A girl of about 20 years of age was critically injured Wednesday evening when she was shaken off from a tramcar running near Kakigara-cho, Nihonbashi-ku. She is reported to have nothing to establish her identification except a purse containing 65-sen.

Teacher Commits Suicide

A tragic accident took place in the house of a national school teacher Shichiryo Ito of Senju-Moto-machi, Adachi-ku about 10 a.m. Sunday when Shozo Nakazato (58), a retired national teacher of Aomori Prefecture who came to Tokyo recently committed suicide by slashing his throat with a knife after strangling his foster-daughter Ko Ito, wife of Mr. Ito, it was reported to the police by the teacher's wife who fortunately recovered her consciousness afterward.

Failure of Americans To See Japan's Aims Amazing to Spokesman

(Continued From Page 1)

but I cannot disclose the number. I have read a statement made by the Vichy Government that the Japanese troops in Indo-China have been kept within the agreement. As the Vichy Government has so stated, there cannot be any complaint from any other party.

"The Japan-American conversations have not necessarily reverted to the 'starting-point,' but I admit there are great differences of views and opinions on both sides. At least, various points have been made clear to both parties.

"Probably a reply will be sent by the Japanese Government to President Roosevelt's inquiry. I suppose an answer will be given to Mr. Hull's document of November 26.

"No exact time has been given for the conversations. Mr. Togo (in his policy speech in the Diet) meant that the success or failure of the conversations should become clear in a not very lengthy period of time, but that is between the two parties and neither can set a date.

"I do not think the American Government is doing such things purposely (trying to gain time by the conversations) and I still believe both sides are continuing the conversations with sincerity, to find a common formula by which to bring a more peaceful situation to the Pacific. If there were no sincerity on either side, there would be no necessity to continue the conversation."

Soviets at Donetz Repulsed by Nazis

(Continued From Page 1)

military spokesman has acknowledged that Soviet counter-attacks along the southern front have battered German defense lines, it was reported here today.

However, the spokesman claimed that German forces have driven new wedges on the Moscow front.

At Sebastopol, the spokesman admitted that the Soviets have carried out heavy attacks and that "lively" activity marked warfare at Leningrad.

It was denied, however, that German troops have been retreating in disorder and it was claimed that German forces have established new defense lines between Rostov and Taganrog.

Hango Peninsula Evacuated

Domei

HELSINKI, December 3.—Soviet forces are evacuating Hango Peninsula and Finnish re-occupation is now under way, it was officially announced today.

Meanwhile, well-informed foreign observers believed that the Soviet withdrawal from Hango may remove one of the main obstacles to a conclusion of a separate peace between the Soviet Union and Finland.

New Commander Appointed

Domei

LONDON, December 4.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson has been appointed General Commanding Officer of the new 9th Army in the Middle East covering the area of Syria and Palestine, it was officially announced here today.

Dutch Advised to Leave

Domei

PEKING, December 4.—The Dutch Legation here today advised the Dutch residents in North China to effect their evacuation and proceed to Java. There are now about 200 Dutch people living in North China, however, about 180 of them are missionaries.

Miura to Return on Tatuta

Domei

MEXICO CITY, December 3.—Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Minister to Mexico, will return to Japan aboard the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru, which now is en route to the United States and Panama to evacuate Japanese residents in those countries, it was learned today.

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BANGKOK UNRUFFLED BY ANGLO PRESSURE

Masses of Thailand Keeping Stiff Upper Lip Despite Propaganda Campaign

Domei

BANGKOK, December 4.—In the face of the British propaganda campaign, in addition to the economic and military pressure brought to bear on Thailand, the people of that country are still keeping their presence of mind and enjoying their daily life calmly.

With the so-called Far Eastern crisis imminent, the international situation surrounding Thailand is developing from bad to worse day after day. In the meantime, the British authorities are now making desperate efforts to strengthen wartime preparations in Burma and Malaya. For example, the British authorities on November 30 ordered all soldiers and sailors to stand by pending further instructions. The Governor of the Straits Settlements issued a manifesto to raise a large number of volunteers, while light control was ordered in Burma on December 1.

With the arrival of British reinforcements from India, a large portion of the British troops in Burma was concentrated along the border line between Burma and Thailand, thus threatening the latter with immediate invasion. Much significance is attached to the fact that a powerful British fleet, with the battleship Prince of Wales as the flagship, made port at Singapore on December 2.

In line with the military pressure brought to bear on Thailand, the British authorities began their propaganda offensive against Thailand for the purpose of disturbing the public mind of that country. Strongly stressing the fighting strength of the ABCD camp, the British authorities are boldly declaring through radio that they are in a position to check any Japanese advance southward.

Nontheless, there has so far been no remarkable change in the domestic condition of Thailand, for calmness is being maintained.

In this connection, observers here attribute the tranquility prevailing in Thailand to the following points:

1. The people of Thailand are undoubtedly convinced that the Government will take every possible measure to meet any eventuality so as to save their country from the threatening crisis.

2. The general masses of Thailand are firmly convinced that Japan has no intention of making an enemy of their father land but will protect it, no matter what changes may be made in connection with the Pacific problems.

3. Leaders of Thailand are indignant at the attitude of the British authorities, who are spreading false propaganda and aggravating the Pacific situation.

British Ships Not to Enter

Domei

BANGKOK, December 4.—It is rumored that the British authorities yesterday ordered all British vessels not to enter the port of Bangkok. It is recalled that on December 2 the British authorities ordered all vessels in China waters to proceed immediately to Hongkong, creating a great sensation.

Volunteers Being Trained

Although Thai Premier Luang Pibulasonggram has on several occasions expressed his established policy of maintaining Thailand's neutrality, the Thai military authorities, on the other hand, are making strenuous efforts to train volunteers in order to prepare for any emergency situation.

It is reported that about 2,000,000 volunteers are now being trained in Thailand.

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New Talk Due At Washington This Forenoon

(Continued from Page 1)

even without waiting for American decision.

The correspondent asserted that although the United States seemed to withhold the use of military power in the Pacific except in the case of protecting its own interests in the ocean, such an attitude of the United States makes their position in the Pacific unfavorable to themselves.

The British Empire he continued, has previously declared that it will wage war with Japan in accordance with the decision of the United States, but so far as the Thai problems are concerned, Britain cannot wait for the decision of the United States, for the British strategical bases will be put in danger.

The United States is reported to have told Britain that the former will never be a mere looker-on in that eventuality, he said. Anyway, the correspondent concluded, both Britain and the United States are making war preparations at present with full speed.

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Japanese Press Comments

Friday, December 5

ASAHI—The Hull Statement
NICHI NICHI—Secretary Hull's Statement
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Japan-American Negotiations
HOCHI—Welcome General Election

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

The Hull Statement

ASAHI

The viewpoint of the United States was laid before Japan at the meeting between Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and the Japanese envoys, held at the State Department on November 26. At the two subsequent meetings between the American official and the Japanese envoys efforts were made by the Japanese to induce the United States to modify its attitude which was at variance with Japan's stand. At the seventh Japanese-American talk on December 2, Mr. Hull demanded of the Japanese envoys an explanation of a certain situation which had developed.

It was while the talks were entering a critical stage that Mr. Hull made some remarks in the course of a statement at his press conference on December 3 which gave us, who are anxious for a satisfactory settlement, cause to doubt whether the United States is sincerely desirous of seeing the negotiations brought to a satisfactory settlement.

The most objectionable of the American official's statements occurred where he told the newspaper reporters that the question of a general settlement of the Pacific problem hinged on the attitude of Japan toward the American proposals. He indicated that there would be a settlement if Japan accepted America's demands. The conclusion is inescapable that the Secretary's motive was to restrain this country.

It is beyond our understanding that a high responsible official of the American Government made remarks the only effects of which are that of adding to the difficulties of bringing the Japanese-American negotiations to a settlement. The one explanation of Mr. Hull's action is that he intended to hold this country responsible for trouble anticipated by him.

Reports have lately been circulating persistently alleging that the progress made in the movement of countries hostile toward Japan for encircling this country. It would seem that at no time was there a greater need for the leaders of the American Government to be cautious in dealing with differences with this country. From the first, Japan has been making a special effort to come to terms with the United States in the controversy over the Pacific problem. There is no doubt that a blow has been dealt to the Japanese peace effort by the latest utterances of the American official who has been playing a leading role in the Japanese-American talks.

Secretary Hull's Statement

NICHI NICHI

In his press interview Wednesday, Secretary of State Cordell Hull gave a statement exposing the progress of the Japanese-American conversations. He seems to be trying to impress the public that the United States is not responsible for "little progress" made in the negotiations.

The talks are still being continued. The day before Secretary Hull made such a exposing statement, Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu had conversations with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. As if he had forgotten it, Secretary Hull exposed the progress of the negotiation which had hitherto been kept in strict secrecy. We doubt whether the United States has sincerity to conclude the conversations successfully or not. If the conversations have made little progress as Secretary Hull pointed out, the responsibility for it should be borne by the American side. It is because, as stated by Secretary Hull, the United States insists on the basic principle and tries to shut its eyes to the existing realities.

While sticking to principles in the conversations on the one hand, the American Government is trying every possible practical plot in order to turn the situation in its favor on the other. It must be said a too obvious "double-tongued" policy. It is too selfish to hope for the proper progress of the Japanese-American negotiations while insisting on such a policy. Every action taken by the United States since the abrogation of the Japanese-American Trade Pact in 1939 is nothing but that intending to restrain or suppress this country.

What would be the American reaction if Japan tried to restrain or check the United States by instigating Canada, Mexico and Latin American countries on the reason that the American action in the Western Hemisphere contradicts Japan's intentions? Secretary Hull must question himself in this regard.

If the United States really wishes to secure lasting peace in the Pacific, it must be generous enough to reflect and examine justly the situation. As long as the United States sticks to its unilateral claims, the Japanese-American negotiations, without doubt, will meet a rupture.

Japan-America Negotiation

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The Japan-America negotiations are not only keenly watched by the people of the two nations but also by every other country of the world. Yet as to its nature and progress not much has been revealed. Thus, there have been made various imaginary predictions or observations. It is difficult to foretell the outcome. Yet, judging from what the American authorities have said and what our Ambessadors have revealed, it is believed that the negotiations are to be still continued. Our authorities said that too much prolongation of the negotiations cannot be permitted, but it can be observed that the negotiations are not hopeless and there is still some hope as it is to be continued although it is said to be at the crossroad of success or failure. The two nations are at present in friendly relations and both will endeavor for the maintenance of peace, it may be said.

We have fully examined the attitude of the United States in the past, and have come to the conclusion that the United States will never be affected by any development in East Asia and is in a position to be calmly outside the question. Having been illusioned of its own strength, the United States made unnecessary efforts and that had caused developments in connection with anti-Axis nations. Such is the cause that led to the straining of Japan-America relations. Therefore if the United States authorities reflect calmly and realize the new situation in East Asia the matter becomes very simple. We believe that Japan and the United States would not come to conflict. Yet we do not fear the offensive of the United States, having full determination to meet it. Only we feel very regretful because the attitude of the United States is so out-of-ordinary.

Though the future of the negotiations cannot be imagined, it is a fact that it is still continued. Also, it can be judged that it is not entirely hopeless because it is to be continued. But the United States is intensifying war preparation all around us. On one hand it is continuing negotiations, but on the other, it is preparing for war. It is plain contradiction. Thus, we doubt the sincerity of the United States. If the United States dares such contradiction, the outcome of the negotiation can be judged, say some observers. If such is a method of intimidation, we have to laugh at its foolishness. Japan would never yield to threats made upon us by others. It is the characteristic nature of the Japanese people not to succumb to threats but to reveal strong repulsing power when united. So the United States Government should follow a wise policy now.

Welcome General Election

HOCHI

It is reported that the Government has decided to hold a general election of the members of the House of Representatives, the terms of the present members having expired on March 31, 1940. The holding of a general election under the present emergency condition is quite a serious matter in view of its relation to the wartime structure of the nation. Thus, the second Konoye cabinet agreed that unless the new general election was held under a revised election law, it would be impossible to establish a real structure of aiding the Imperial Rule. Thus, the Government took measures to submit a bill for revising the election law to the 76th Diet.

But having no confidence in the international and domestic situations as well as in the national unity structure, the Government decided to postpone the presentation of the proposed bill for revising the election law, and also to extend the terms of the members of the House of Representatives one year. We express much regret in connection with such a decision of the Government.

The present members of the House of Representatives were elected in April, 1937, or before the outbreak of the China affair. These members cannot be said to be representing the people, as the situation today is widely different from the time of their election, and particularly, the political situation has undergone a complete change with the formation of the Imperial Rule Aid Society and the dissolution of political parties. Thus, it has been eagerly proposed that the Diet should be dissolved and new representatives of the people under the new condition be elected. Such is the general demand of the people.

The Tojo Cabinet must also have given proper consideration on the current situation and the people's wish. Any further extension of the terms of the Diet members cannot be easily proposed. Then, even at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, a general election was held. Thus, any argument that a general election cannot be held under the present condition is very weak.

It is reported that the Government has come to the decision of holding a general election even under difficulties for stimulating the political interest of the people and for establishing the real structure of aiding the Imperial Rule. We agree fully with this Government view.

Often, those in the position of giving political guidance to the people are apt to be blinded by the importance of the prevailing situation to follow a policy of prudentialism. Then Government measures are delayed, the people's mind is not grasped and thus the progress of the nation is obstacled.

We offer our hearty cooperation to the Tojo cabinet that has shown intention of speedily carrying out policies with full determination. Also we hope that at the coming general election, the most satisfactory and efficient representatives of the people will be elected.

Wasps Start Trouble

I.N.S.

NEW ORLEANS.—John W. Louper, 59, was cutting tall grass around an automobile sales agency. A large wasp's nest bottlenecked his progress. So Louper swung his sickle at the insect abode. P. S.—In addition to nursing a score of wasp stings, Louper was treated at a hospital for a badly lacerated leg caused by the sickle when he missed the nest.

3 R.A.F. Craft Downed

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 3.—It was officially announced today that three British planes which were attempting to raid Western Germany were shot down. Long-range guns at noon yesterday shelled numerous ships in the Channel and dispersed them. A large Soviet transport has run into the German minefield in the east Baltic and sank.

ENGINEERS REFLOAT 'LOST' DOCK IN CHILE

Even Lloyds Gave Up, but Dockyard Officials Were More Optimistic on Loss

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Chilean marine engineers have gained a notable victory over Father Neptune in this port. A year of submarine work was rewarded with the rescue of a capsized floating dock, which had been written off as an irretrievable loss by foreign insurance assessors.

It is known as the "Valparaiso" dock—one of the few shipping repair stations on the west coast of South America. It capsized in the bay of the port during an exceptionally violent "norther" in May last year. The steamship Chile was under repair at the time—midnight.

The Chile fell over on one side and caused the whole dock to overturn. The steamer sank and, with its chains, nearly carried the dock to the bottom with it. The loss to the owners, the Las Habas Dock Company, was 10,000,000 pesos. Insurance was carried to that amount.

Lloyds of London, acting up to their reputation, handed the company their check as soon as the loss was confirmed. They also sent down an engineer from the United States to look over the capsized dock. His opinion coincided with that of other experts—the dock was lost for always. It was "given back" to the company as "old iron."

The company's plight was reflected on the stock exchange. Its shares slumped. Insurance money, approximately $400,000, was of little use when the principal productive instrument was out of commission. No money could buy a floating dock in wartime.

But the company's directors were more optimistic than the insurance agents and the "old salts" who shook their heads sceptically along the waterfront. A trio of engineers got to work. One was from the company, another was a naval engineer, and the third a Spanish refugee technician.

Incidentally, the contribution of the Spaniard illustrates the unexpected gains for countries who are liberal in their hospitality to afflicted foreigners.

How was it possible to rescue the dock? A miniature dock was overturned in a large water-tank. It was adjusted to a position exactly similar to that of the "Valparaiso." And it was found that by projecting air into the underwater compartments simultaneous surface operations could perform the desired maneuver.

The magnitude of the task can be measured by recalling that the sea devoured a 2,500-ton steamer as well as the dock. For many months the grim submarine operations continued. The divers had to cut and disengage the great chains which held the Chile to the dock while under repair. Steel plates were bored through and masts cut away. The ship had to be sacrificed to save the dock. That was the minimum tribute demanded by Father Neptune.

The pumping began and continued long after that. Then, one morning, the "portenos" of Valparaiso were told that if they gathered along the seashore on a specific date they would witness the final triumph. The notice was premature, but only by one day. A sudden storm postponed the "ceremony" for 24 hours.

The measures were calculated with such precision that the righting was effected according to plan. The huge structure returned to its normal position as the balance of air and water in the dock compartments was adjusted. Pumping went on and soon the dock reached its proper level.

Today, hundreds of workers are engaged in cleaning the plates and scraping off the barnacles. It is calculated that the dock will be ready for work by the New Year.

Crossing Maneuvers Practised

With the air tingling with dire developments, the Japanese army is vigorously preparing for the coming of any eventualities. Shown above is an unnamed unit engaged in landing drills under the protection of smoke screens.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bungakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori," and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Kawanakajima"—A Toho Picture, starring Ennosuke Ichikawa, Denjiro Okochi, Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada. Nippon Gekijo.

"Genroku Chushingura"—A Shochiku picture, with the entire staff of the Shochiku Studios and the members of the Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe participating in. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku), Odeon-za (Yokohama), and Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa).

"Le Grand Elan"—A French Ski-Film, starring Max Dearly and Charpin. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo. From Dec. 5.

"Poil de Carotte"—A French picture, starring Harry Baur and Robert Lynin.

Nichigeki Shogekijo. Dec. 4-6.

NOH PLAY

The Kenno Society Noh Plays, Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343, 6-chome, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku. December 13, from 3 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Shin-Kozosha paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Shigehiko Ishikawa one-man show, the Nichido Gallery Sukiyabashi. Dec. 1-4.

The 15th Shin-Kozosha Painting Exhibition, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Oshio Society Paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Famous Painting Masters' Recent Works, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 3-7.

Toyoo Tosabayashi one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 5-8.

DEPARTMENT STORE EXHIBITION

Eichi Fukuda one-man show. Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till Dec. 7.

LIGHT MUSIC

Welfare Music Evening, second periodical concert by Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Society. Attractions: "Star of the Southern Cross" Tango Band; Miss Ranko Edogawa and her band; Ryozo Okuda and Light Music Chamber Quartet; Katsuhiko Haida and Moana Glee Club; Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Century Band. At Nihon Seinenkan, 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, December 7.

CONCERTS

"The Messiah," Oratorio by Handel, performance in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the work's completion. Annual presentation, by Tokyo Volunteer Choir (Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai Gasshodan); conductor: Ugo Nakada. Vocal soloists: Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Miss Kiyo Kono, alto; Saimei Gen, tenor; Arnold Bauer, baritone. Accompaniment by members of Tokyo String Orchestra and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 5.

First Piano Recital, by Miss Yukiko Murakami. Program: Bach, Italian Concerto; Ravel, Sonatine; Schumann, Papillons; Debussy, "Children's Corner," and selections by contemporary French composers. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7:30 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

Beethoven Piano Sonata Cycle, seventh recital, by Noboru Toyomasu. Program: Three Last Sonatas, Opus 109, Opus 110, Opus 111. At Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Bach Evening, Autumn Concert, by Chorus and Orchestra of Musashino Music School; conductor: Professor August Junker. Soloists: Ikunoshin Koyama, piano; Miss asuko Suzuki, soprano; Arnold Bauer, bariton. Program: Prelude and Fugue, arranged by Albert; Piano Concerto in D minor; Cantata for soprano, baritone, chorus, and orchestra. At Kyoritsu Hall, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Fifth Vocal Recital, by Miss Haruko Kato. At the piano: Sumiko Horino. Program: Songs and lieder by Faure, Gretry, Schubert, and Beethoven; opera airs from Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla" and "Semiramis," and Lortzing's "Undine." At Sanshi Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 9.

Recital on Two Pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock. Program: Bach-Duparc, Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Schumann, Andante and Variations, Opus 46; Brahms, Five Waltzes, Opus 39; Debussy, "Blanc et Noir"; Ravel, "Bolero." At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 10.

DANCE RECITALS

Joint Presentation of Dances Competing in Ballet Prize Contest for Special Musical and Dramatical Festival 1941, sponsored by Central Federation of Japanese Culture: Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 6.

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

RADIO THIS EVENING

NATIONAL—8:00 The Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under Joseph Rosenstock: "Mozart's Symphony No. 40 in G minor."

URBAN—6:25 Piano solo records: "Liszt's Sonata in B minor" and "Chopin's three etudes."

Japanese Nisei in America Take Stand To Prove Loyalty to Their Land of Birth

By Neil Burkhardt

California's Japanese residents, feeling the effects of strained relations between the United States and Japan and the widespread American sympathy for Chungking, are taking definite steps to prove their "loyalty at all times" to the American Government.

Freezing of Japanese assets in America, retaliatory measures in Tokyo and talk of possible war in the Pacific have created uneasiness among the more than 130,000 Japanese-Americans on the West Coast.

But the Japan-born and American-born Japanese assertedly are determined to prove their faithfulness to the United States and have expressed themselves, through their various organizations, as being "100 per cent American."

The Japanese-American group probably is the most organized foreign colony in America. There are 1,564 Japanese organizations in California alone. Some are business clubs, but the majority of the organizations first were formed to combat racial prejudice and prove the allegiance of Japanese-Americans to the United States.

Organizations Are Active

The growing crisis in the Pacific has increased the activities of these organizations and many of them have begun educational programs for Japanese-born residents explaining the advantage of living in a democratic land.

The two major organizations, which have numerous affiliates, are the Central Japanese Association of America, dealing with the problems of the Issei, or Japanese-born, and the Japanese-American Citizens League, which is concerned with American-born Japanese or Nisei. Both groups are pledged to cooperate fully with local and federal agencies, including branches of the law, business clubs and Chambers of Commerce.

Part of the Japanese-American organization's recent campaign to "prove our fidelity to America" included sending questionnaires to Chambers of Commerce and officials of California cities containing Japanese sections. The queries asked for factual information on the behavior of the Japanese.

From more than 40 California cities and towns came favorable answers to the questionnaires, all of them praising the exemplary and patriotic conduct of the Issei and Nisei.

The Japanese-American Citizens League deals with the problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry . . . "who know and love only one country but who are always forced to prove their Americanism because of certain physical characteristics."

The league constantly is attempting to cope with the problem of alleged racial prejudice. Representatives of the league assert that, when an American-born Japanese graduates from high school or college, no matter how brilliant he might be, he 'faces only one prospect because of race prejudice . . . the farm or fruit stands."

Although some of the American-born have succeeded in carving out professional careers as scientists, doctors, dentists and lawyers, the various Japanese centers in coastal cities find it almost impossible to absorb the Nisei college graduate into their organizations. As a result, many highly-educated youths work as house-boys, gardeners, farmers and grocery clerks.

Despite their apparent difficulty in entering the American professional world, there is little crime among the Japanese-Americans.

Karl Holten, chief country probation officer for Los Angeles, reports that out of 4,063 juvenile probation cases handled by his department since last January only 19 were Japanese-Americans.

Mayor Fletcher Brown of Los Angeles praises the Issei and Nisei as being "good citizens . . . law-abiding and peace-loving. Few of them are brought before our criminal courts."

Both the Issei and Nisei are proud of their World War record—several hundred of them were members of the A.E.F., and there are now 1,500 Nisei selectees in the army, 500 of them volunteers.

THAILAND WEIGHING ITS NEUTRAL STAND

Eventual Involvement in Struggle Seen—Which Side to Take Is Big Question

Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser

War rehearsal is now in full swing in Outer Far East. Already an economic battle is going on in the entire Pacific area. At any moment the Far Eastern basin may witness the tragedy of fire and sword. It is now awaiting the release of a "shooting" drama. Bangkok, long a bone of contention between France and England in the Indo-China peninsula, has been jolted out of its secluded policy. The settlement of the Indo-China border dispute has eliminated the trouble with France, but it has invited the concentrated attention of Anglo-Saxon might, which is moving at a terrific speed to secure Thailand's cooperation in strengthening the anti-new deal front in Eastern Asia. Bangkok can no longer profess unconcerned neutrality in the face of swift-moving realistic conditions. It has to watch the swing of the pendulum. Japan's desire to create a co-prosperous zone in the Greater Far East which is now being opposed by the Anglo-American democracy has necessitated the overhauling of the past diplomacy of the Land of the Free. It has now to choose between democracy and Nipponism.

From the newspaper reports, it is clear that the Pibulasonggram Government is trying its utmost to view objectively the new conditions created by the spread of Japan's bloc spirit. But the prevalence of closer relations between the Anglo-American democracy and several important official and political sections in the country are proving a great obstacle in the formulation of a cut and dried policy toward the new order of things. Consequently, Thailand has been forced to sit on the fence and yet it has realized that its so-called neutrality is no longer a weapon of safety and isolation. Meanwhile intense diplomatic maneuvers are continuing to hasten the final formulation of Bangkok's diplomacy one way or the other.

The recent reinforcements in Malaya and Burma coupled with the deployment of Chungking soldiers in Indo-China frontier regions and in outlying parts bordering the extreme point of Northern Thailand have caused Bangkok to rveiew its external relations. It is believed that the leaders of the country are now seriously contemplating to take a definite stand, but hindrances are cropping up with regard to the streamlining of national sentiment in the country on a single dimensional basis. Hence, it is now weighing its neutrality with the utmost care and delicacy.

Press Shows Restraint

Bangkok journals are showing an attitude of great restraint. They are not agreeable to irritate any Power by making covert criticisms. Even the speeches delivered recently by important officials were couched in sugar-coated language. It seems that something behind the scene is brewing in the capital of Thailand where a strange quietness is noticeable. While Japan is endeavoring its best to explain its Far Eastern policy to the Thai Government, British maneuvers aided by "Yankee imperialism" are creating confusing environments, pointing out the democracies Far Eastern preparedness and Bangkok's unquestionable dependence on them in economic sphere. One thing, however, the Thailanders have come to realize: that is, in the event of a showdown between Japan and the Anglo-American democracy they will suffer no amount of depredations. Their fate and destiny are bound up with the question of peace or war in the Far East. Perhaps that is the reason why an officially inspired broadcast hinted the advisability of recasting the policy of neutrality.

An important Bangkok journal has openly declared that "although we do not as yet know which nation we are going to fight, still war is inevitable." Closely on the heels of this comment a spokesman of the Pibulasonggram Government in a broadcast emphasized that the war structure of Thailand had been completed and that interpower tensions had increased the difficulty of avoiding war. He significantly added: "If we are to fight a certain country, other nations are to come to our aid and Thailand will willingly accept this help." Because he announced that other countries were prepared to help Bangkok if it became involved in hostilities with a Power, it can reasonably be assumed that the entire declaration was in the nature of a trial balloon. Impartial critics are prone to surmise that the broadcast indirectly informed the Powers that Bangkok was not willing to ride in the bandwagon of outside nations. But Far Eastern observers detected in it an obtuse suggestion to the Anglo-American democracy to maintain "hands off" attitude toward Thai matters.

Diplomatic circles in Bangkok in the official broadcast saw the hint of a sweeping change in Thailand's diplomacy in the near future. They generally presumed that Premier Luang Pibulasonggram was about to discard neutrality in favor of a working alliance to take advantage of the new conditions in the Far East. However, Thai sources appear to be reticent with regard to further illucidations of the official declaration. They do not think it wise to give ready-made utterances to enable third Powers to recheck their diplomatic strategies in Bangkok. Yet they are inclined to corroborate the journalistic speculation that the Thai Government is now weighing its neutrality for the benefit of the nation.

Preparations Made

In view of this trend of situation, it is imaginable that Bangkok is taking a serious note of the British military preparations on the one hand and a realistic view of the setup in Eastern Asia on the other as a sequel to the China affair. At the same time to keep its war structure properly geared up not only three additional army reserve classes have been called to the colors, but the Premier has been made Generalissimo to smoothen the movement of armed machinery. The military authorities are now training volunteer corps, Red Cross squads and home and vigilant guards. Even an anti-parachute detachment has been formed and instructions are being given in selected areas to deal with parachutists. Strict precautions are also being taken against the so-called "fifth column" activities and economic measures are being mapped out to execute wartime economic policies. All these defensive preparations are related to Bangkok's diplomacy which hinges on the two-point declaration of peace with other nations and neutrality in regard to outside hostilities. Yet far-sighted observers do not hesitate to say that back of these safety moves lies the inclination of Bangkok to revise its neutrality in the light of changed conditions in Southeastern Asia.

Big Tax From Whales

The Kamaishi Municipality expects that the taxation instituted last year on whaling will bring into its coffer ¥6,900 at the least this year because of bumper hauls, according to a report reaching here from Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture. Fishermen, according to the taxation system, have to pay ¥23 for each whale caught.

Soy-Bean Soup Served

Some 300,000 national school pupils in Fukushima Prefecture will be served with hot soy-bean soup at noon meals during winter time, according to a plan now being worked out by the Fukushima branch of the Patriotic Women's Association.

Manganese in Scenic Spot

In Arashiyama, a noted scenic spot in Kyoto, was discovered rich deposits of manganese recently and working of the mine is to be started with utmost caution not to spoil the beauty of the place.

Back to Paper

During four months beginning in July empty cigaret packages collected by tobacco stores under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo District Monopoly Bureau amounted to 78,357 kan to be reproduced into paper. The authorities concerned aim to collect 400,000 kan of empty packages throughout the country a year and the money saved will be donated to the Army and the Navy.

Giant Mulberry Tree

An old mulberry tree towering in Kamo-mura, Sado-gun, Niigata Prefecture, is 500 feet high and 20 feet round at its foot. The tree is at least 800 years old, says a faculty member of Tokyo Imperial University who visited the village recently.

To Raise Lobsters

Aiming at the raising of lobsters in the Funka Bay, a noted fishing ground in Hokkaido, the Hakodate branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Fishery Experimental Station is planning to cultivate lobster eggs on a large scale, says a report reaching here from Hakodate.

Doesn't Want Pension

A 51-year-old miner named Yojiro Sanzuka who was pensioned off after 40 years' service in the Sumitomo Mining Company in Besshi, Shikoku, returned again to the mine, saying that the best place for him to work is a mine after all.

Fortune in Back Yard

Kamejiro Okubo of Osaka was a fortunate person who discovered veins of copper, silver and gold in a hill behind his newly-built house in Ikeda-machi in Osaka Prefecture. He is to start exploiting shortly with the permission given by the authorities.

CALIFORNIA LAYS CLAIM TO BIGNESS IN CHILDREN

Boys on the Whole Prove to Be Heavier and Taller Than Those Of Any Other States

I.N.S.

BERKELEY, Cal.,—California's latest claim to bigness is its children.

Results of body measurements of 147,000 children from all major geographical divisions of the United States show that California children are on the whole taller and heavier than children in other areas.

This is shown in a study of the Bureau of Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of research centers in 16 states.

The study in Californa was conducted by Dr. Harold E. Jones, director of the University of California Institute of Child Welfare.

Ages covered in the study were from six through 14 years. From the age of seven, California boys proved to be taller and heavier than boys of any of the other states. The difference seemed to increase with age; thus at six years the California boys were on the average slightly lighter than the boys measured in Illinois; at seven years they were slightly heavier, at ten years five pounds heavier, and at 14 ten pounds heavier.

Similar results were obtained in anlyzing the results for girls, except that in the last year of the age series—14—California girls were slightly exceeded in average height by the sample of girls measured in Texas.

NO TANKERS TO BE MADE

Australia's Only Capable Shipyard Occupied on Naval Work

SINGAPORE—Because of Australia's present merchant and naval shipbuilding program building of tankers could not be undertaken, Senator McBride, Munitions Minister reveals.

The only shipyard capable of doing the high-quality work needed on tankers is fully occupied on naval construction, and, even if changes were made, it would take 21/2 years to build one tanker in this yard. Attempted production of even one tanker would retard both merchant and naval shipbuilding.

New Ruling on Nails

I.N.S.

SACRAMENTO, California.—California has served notice to out-of-state nail dealers that their products must be free from poisonous coatings and suitable for the mouths of carpenters. George Kidwell, head of the Industrial Accident Commission, made this ruling and said dealers in other states would be asked to show that certain standards are met with their products.

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Views and Reviews

Dutch Losing Prestige in Colony

The 65,000,000 Indonesians indigenous to the islands ruled by the Netherlands East Indies Government are pronouncedly rebellious to the domestic administration of that government as well as its foreign policy catering to Britain and the United States and its economic measures which consciously or sub-consciously are placing them in an awkward position. The Dutch who rule the natives are enjoying highest social treatment, but they force the natives to accept what ordinary men cannot tolerate. The Indonesians and Chinese there are not treated as men, but as "kinds" as of commodities. Their life is not guaranteed, not to speak of their rights and property. Naturally, their social life is as uncertain as can be imagined.

The Indonesians are never satisfied with such a high-handed policy of the Batavia Government. They have been consigning themselves to dictates of fate and have failed to take any positive steps to bring about their racial prosperity. Exhausted under maladministration of the Dutch for many years, they cannot utter voices of complaints. Often before, they started more or less vigorous movement for racial emancipation, but each time they had to kneel before the oppressive policy of Batavia. For 10 years, since about 1933, the natives have been resigning themselves to a sense of some preordained fate.

When Holland was defeated by Germany last year, the Indonesian way of thinking toward the Netherlands Indies Government made a sudden change. They have regained their former vitality and are trying to reassert their racial emancipation movement whenever opportunity presents itself. Thought and political leaders in the Netherlands Indies are acting on their native brothers for readiness to be up and doing.

Indonesians have found that the Netherlands East Indies is virtually marooned from its home country and, when they saw the weak military strength of Holland, they started to appraise the strength of the East Indies at its true value. They have discovered that their previous over-estimation of the Dutch strength was erroneous. All this is supposed to have motivated these natives to entertain an idea that they may secure their own independence at this juncture.

Terrorists Active

Since the summer of 1940, while the Japan-Netherlands East Indian economic negotiations were going on at Batavia, terrorist actions were staged in various parts of Java, Sumatra and Celebes. The upheavals, not necessarily on a very large scale, have plunged Dutch officials into great uncertainty and fear. Terrorism still is spasmodically taking place now and then. Behind the mobs stand influential partymen and those interested in reactionary politics. Their movement seems to attach importance to acquisition of liberty, parliamentary position and racial emancipation more than to what is termed as a revolution. The Batavia Government is taking necessary countersteps, including appointment of some leaders as high Government officials, thoroughgoing punishment of those involved in the movement, and other moves. Its policy has met another rebuff.

The Netherlands East Indies Government made a great mess of its anti-Japanese measures, including the asset-freezing policy and other severe economic steps, because these have been done solely at the sacrifice of interests of the natives. A series of incidents has taken place among Chinese merchants there and natives. The situation once was so threatening that it was feared it would develop into serious proportions. The Batavia Government mobilized its troops for pacification. As a result of virtual suspension of imports of Japanese commodities, prices there have gone up like a rocket, throwing their daily livelihood into uneasiness. The Batavia Government thus has lost its confidence with the masses.

Alarmed at this restless situation among the natives and Chinese residents there, H. J. van Mook, Minister of Economics of the Batavia Government, attempted to boost manufacturing industry of the Netherlands East Indies, but, on second consideration, he found that his plan promised no fruition. The reason is that the Netherlands Indies stands as an agricultural country and, even if manufacturing industry is established, it lacks industrial technique and excellent technicians and, moreover, these cannot be sought in Holland, which is gripped firmly by Germany. Indonesian soldiers who are trained by Dutch officers say:

"We now are trained to check Japan's armed southward advance, but we do not welcome the fact that we are being sacrificed for protection of life and property and rights and interests of white men or Chinese residents. The last attitude we must assume should be that the rifles we carry are fired at Dutch."

This attitude of Indonesian soldiers deserves notice. An editorial printed in a native newspaper, written in Malayan language, says:

"We pay our full respect to Japan and Japanese, but we are at difficulty to know how far Japan and Japanese really understand us. That Japan and Japanese are not tyrants over us, unlike the Dutch, we know, considering Japan's policy of establishing an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but this does not necessarily prove Japan and Japanese truly know us." (Shijiro Moriyasu, of Gaichimondai Kenkyujo, in the Hochi.)

Speed Is Needed

The Axis countries are "have-not" countries. A brief and effective warfare is necessary for them as a matter of course. Britain and the United States are "have" countries. The longer a war lasts, the better becomes their position. How to wind up the present war quickly or to prolong it depends upon the strategies of the Axis camp and Democracies. That Germany has led its war with the Soviet Union to a successful direction in a brief period is a matter to be congratulated upon. Marshal Timoshenko is reported to have insisted that the Soviet troops be withdrawn to the Ural district without much damage, but, believing he could defend the onrush of the German troops, Stalin sent troops to the foremost lines to throw the whole weight on the invaders, with the result that odds were against the Soviets. Had Stalin accepted Timoshenko's advices, the situation might have been very much different from what it appears today.

Japan today is facing a super-critical moment. It goes without saying that all operations to be followed by Japan, must be completed in a brief period. At the head of his mighty Carthaginian army Hannibal invaded Rome. No great general of Rome could ever defeat Hannibal. The situation threatened to develop into a protracted one. Rome made hard efforts to shorten it. Finally, it carried out a blitzkrieg and sent one general from Rome to Carthage and defeated Hannibal. Rome won the victory by menacing Carthage instead of fighting its expeditionary force. (Y. Shimizu in the Yomiuri.)

POLLING ON DEFENSE IS SHOWN BY HOOVER

Out of 800 Professors at Stanford 60 Per Cent Against Roosevelt Support

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California.—Former President Herbert Hoover took issue recently with 176 members of the Sanford University faculty who in a joint statement had urged a "dynamic defense" in support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Through "The Stanford Daily" he wrote that a personally conducted poll of the 800 faculty members showed that 60 per cent of them did not agree with the statement of the 176 signers that "a dynamic defense is the most effective means of security against the totalitarian menace."

"The difference between the facts, constitutional law and public policy . . . illustrate the difficulty of the problem before the nation," he wrote, and this confusion was evidenced in the varied reasons given by faculty members for their opinions.

Mr. Hoover said he was particularly interested in polling opinion on points raised by the statement that "recognizing the fallacy of the idea that a passive defense is still possible we support a more dynamic policy of action." . . .

"This expression of 'more dynamic' in connection with defense obviously presupposed some sort of military action," Mr. Hoover wrote.

The questions he asked and the votes he received were:

1. "Do you think we should carry munitions to England in American-flag ships?" Forty-seven per cent of the whole faculty voted yes; 73 per cent of the 176 who signed the declaration voted yes.

2. "Do you think we should convoy them the whole distance?" Forty-four per cent of the whole faculty voted yes; 73 per cent of the 176 voted yes.

3. "Do you approve complete naval action against Hitler in all waters?" Thirty-nine per cent of the whole faculty voted yes; 67 per cent of the signers voted yes.

4. "Do you think we should send a land force to the Continent against Hitler?" Eight per cent of the whole faculty favored doing it now, 9 per cent were for doing it later, 83 per cent were against it; 16 per cent of the 176 were for it now; 24 per cent were for it later, 60 per cent were against it.

5. "Do you believe we should demand Japanese retirement from China and declare war if she refuses?" Six per cent of the faculty as a whole voted yes; 9 per cent of the 176 voted yes, and some of the others said it should be done later.

6. "Do you think Congress should be asked to authorize such steps (as the above) before they are taken?" Sixty-six per cent of the faculty as a whole were "insistent" that it should, 23 per cent vacillated, 8 per cent wanted Congress ignored; 3 per cent wanted war declared now; 23 per cent of the 176 voted yes, 51 per cent vacillated, 10 per cent wanted war declared now and 16 per cent wanted Congress ignored.

U.S. AVIATORS TO FORM SQUADRON FOR CHUNGKING

Volunteer Corps to Defend Chiang's Citadel and Burma Road

Reuters

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Chungking will shortly have its own "Eagle Squadron," defending Chiang Kai-shek's last stronghold and the vital life-line of the Burma Road from Japanese attacks. Strict official secrecy surrounds the project, but some facts are known. These indicate that although the squadron will be composed entirely of volunteers, it has the help and blessing of the United States Government.

For some months American airmen who had resigned their commissions in the army and navy have been going to China by steamer, and it is expected that in a short time at least 200 will arrive in China. Chungking is naturally experiencing great difficulty in finding foreign exchange to finance the scheme, and it is generally expected here that Lease-Lend funds will be used.

The men will fly American fighters, chiefly Tomahawks, sent to Chungking under the Lease-Lend act. It is expected that they will operate chiefly along the Burma Road and over Chungking.

They are under the command of Colonel Chenault, an American aviator who is playing a similar role to that of Colonel Sweeney in the early days of the Eagle Squadron.

PACIFIC ISLES OFFER FEW DEFENSE BASES

Reports of U.S. Moves to Occupy Sites West of Panama Canal Seen Hardly Likely

Widely-separated islands in the Pacific Ocean west of the Panama Canal offer no such compact chain of potential military bases as the United States is setting up in the West Indies, points out a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

There has been frequent speculation that the United States might try to acquire base rights on some of these Pacific islands, but no announcement of any action ever has been made. There also has been speculation that a German raider recently reported west of the Canal might be using a secret haven in one of the islands.

Largest of the group is the Galapagos archipelago, more than 900 miles southwest of the Canal and almost on the Equator. It consists of six principal islands, nine smaller ones, and many islets and rocks. The aggregate area is about that of Delaware. Ecuador maintains a military establishment and radio station on one of the islands.

Buccaneers' Paradise

These lofty islands are of volcanic origin ranging up to some 5,000 feet in height. There are many safe anchorages, a few small, snug harbors, and some uncharted coves. The elevation of the land and the steep cliffs flanking the coves have favored concealment so that the island group was long a popular hang-out for buccaneers. Many submerged rocks and ledges make navigation hazardous, while the volcanic activity of the area results occasionally in unrecorded changes.

Because of the sparsely-settled condition of these isolated islands, it would be possible for a ship to enter the area, stay there for an indefinite period, and sail away without its presence having become known.

The Pacific island nearest to the Panama Canal is Malpelo, belonging to Colombia. It is some 350 miles southwest of the entrance to the Gulf of Panama. It is a high barren rock about a mile long, rising 850 feet above the sea, in water hundreds of feet deep. It would be useless as a base.

Wild Isles of Romance

Cocos Island, belonging to Costa Rica, is 550 miles west of the Pacific terminus of the Canal, on well-traveled ship lanes. The area of this forest-crowned island is about 16 square miles.

It is a monument to centuries of piracy, with its coves and lofty cliffs named for cut-throat leaders. It has been visited regularly for years by seekers of buried treasure, and occasionally by fishermen. For the most part it is left to the native rodents, mosquitoes, birds, and stunted wild hogs.

High cliffs make the mountainous island inaccessible except to the north, where Chatham Bay is relatively deep and offers good anchorage.

Nearly 2,000 miles west and slightly north of the Panama Canal is low strategic Clipperton Island, an atoll two miles across, belonging to France. It was named for a British freebooter of the 18th century. There are a few coconut trees; eggs of sea birds, fish, and crawfish are the only available foods. There is anchorage on the northeast side, but Clipperton Island is considered dangerous by navigators. It has no settlement or permanent inhabitants.

Puzzlers' League Election

I.N.S.

ST. LOUIS.—The National Puzzlers' League held its convention here recently and elected Miss B. Jeanette Riefling, St. Louis high school teacher, as president. Frank G. Mills, Wauwatosa, Wis., was named vice-president; Everett Smith, Boston, secretary, and Mrs. Rufus T. Strohm, Scranton, Pa., treasurer. The Puzzlers chose Baltimore for their next semi-annual convention in February.

Out to Put Savings Goal Over Top

Sopping up of "floating" money by the Government was started throughout the entire country Thursday. The goal of national savings for the next fiscal year is fixed at ¥17,000,000,000. This amount represents a sharp increase of ¥3,500,000,000 over this fiscal year's goal. During the remaining four months of the present fiscal year the Government intends to absorb ¥8,000,000,000 from the public. The new goal means each person in this country will have to save ¥20 a month. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya assisted by Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi and other high Finance Ministry officials decided to concentrate on the movement of emphasizing the need of savings among the people. Above is Mr. Taniguchi delivering a speech on the subject at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, Thursday night. The lower shows a street corner exhibition of posters for encouraging savings near Hibiya Park.

Weakness in Strategy Of American Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

be carried out without the aid of the Pacific Fleet, which makes it difficult to understand what the Fleet executives are dreaming of in trying to attempt the risk of challenging Japan in the Pacific. Japan constitutes the only hypothetical enemy of the U.S. Navy, and it has always been the traditional belief of the U.S. Navy that any naval battle deciding the fate of the United States will be fought out the Pacific. Consequently their constant boasting of their being fully prepared to fight Japan any time is in no way different than the barking of watch-dogs.

"That the U.S. people are prone to underestimate the national and naval strength of Japan does not seem incomprehensible when one takes their materialistic viewpoint of things into account. Inclusive of the first and second least-lend budgets, the U.S. defense budget totals $66,195,000,000 or double of the U.S. war expenditure of the previous World War of $32,000,000,000. Of this $24,607,000,000 and $16,978,000,000 represent the budget figures for the Army and Navy respectively so that Japan's total China affair Army and Navy expenditure of ¥26,200,000,000 would seem extremely trivial to the people of the United States when converted into dollars. However, these represent merely figures according to the budget, and it will be at least several years hence before they will become transformed into warships or airplanes.

"Referring to Premier Churchill's bombastic remarks that it would be the 'height of rashness' for Japan to attempt any war against the United States producing 90,000,000 tons of steel, it must of course be admitted that steel, coal and petroleum constitute the three most important factors in modern warfare. However, it requires time for steel to become transformed into warships or fire-arms. In other words the said coal and petroleum do not signify that there is so much naval strength right at once on the spot.

Production Fails Expectation

"The steel industry of the United States competes with that of Germany, but the military plane production in July last year amounted to only 547 planes. This figure rose to 586 in August, 670 in September, 742 in October, 779 in November, and 800 in December. On coming to this year, the same rose to 1,036 in January, 973 in February, 1,216 in March, 1,389 in April, 1,234 in May and 1,575 in June, but of these one-half are practice planes for civilian use. It has been planned to bring the monthly production up to 3,300 planes by around September next year, thereby catching up to Germany's present productive capacity, but, in addition to the fact that only one-quarter will be for Army and Navy use, it seems doubtful as to whether things will turn out according to plan.

"Although airplanes take less time to build than warships, the United States is as yet unable to bring the British air force up to the strength of the Germans even after a lapse of over a year. In the event of war breaking out between Japan and the United States, it follows that it will become impossible for the latter to send even a single airplane over to Britain.

"It was not so long ago that Senator Walsh of the Democratic party declared that participation in war by the United States Navy would be impossible at present, pointing out that, out of the 332 warships as in March 1938, 102 are superannuated ships which have already passed the usual age-limit for warships, but that in 1945 the United States would have 32 battleships, 18 airplane carriers, 91 cruisers, 364 destroyers and 186 submarines, making a total of 691 ships in all.

"Incidentally, Secretary of Navy Knox also announced recently that, as against the present combined naval strength of Japan, Germany and Italy of 1,850,000 tons, that of the United States was only 1,300,000 tons. It must be taken into account, however, that the naval construction program of the United States has progressed fairly satisfactory on entering upon this year, as seen from the fact that construction work on the North Carolina, the first of the 35,000-ton new type battleships, which was originally scheduled for completion by December this year, was completed in April, the second ship Washington was completed in May, and the third ship South Dakota in June. But, however much matters may be sped up, it will not be until six years hence that the plan for 3,050,000 tons of warships for both oceans will be realized.

(To Be Concluded)

Uncle Sam Spending Millions of Dollars To Fill Stomachs of Nation's Soldiers

CHICAGO.—Dedicated to the proposition that an army travels on its stomach, the Chicago Quartermaster Depot has begun to spend more than $5,000,000 a month on victuals.

Since the beginning of the defense emergency two years ago, it has become the principal pantry of the United States Army, shopping for a family of approximately 1,500,000.

It buys 2,000,000 pounds of fresh frozen beef every week and places an order for 20,000,000 pounds of flour four times a year. This month it was on the market for 35,368,000 cans of tomatoes, 25,000,000 cans of corn, 22,131,600 cans of peas and 5,444,400 cans of spinach.

Colonel Henry B. Barry, Q. M. C. commanding officer of the depot, believes that it is developing into the largest single purchaser of meats and groceries in the country.

Delivers Throughout U. S.

Supplies piled up at the depot are delivered to military posts throughout the United States. Its loading platforms, all under roof, can accommodate seventy-two freight cars a day and fifty motor trucks at one time.

The principal duties of the Quartermaster Corps, Colonel Barry explained, are to feed, clothe, house and transport the Army. Here and in eight other original depots in each Army corps area the Q. M. C. handles all supplies common to two or more branches of the service.

Although its chief job is the procurement of food, the Chicago depot also buys all the coal and coke used by the Army, most of the beds and cots and about 2,100 other items ranging from moth balls to snowshoes.

It keeps fires going under three large roasters capable of turning out 1,000 pounds of aromatic coffee every twenty minutes. The depot buys its coffee green and sees to it that 1,000,000 pounds are on hand at all times, so that the beans can be roasted just before shipment.

Staff Increased 500%

This activity goes on in three buildings stretching for more than a block along West Pershing Road on the south side. The depot's staff has increased about 500 per cent in the last years, bringing the total number of civilians employed there to 1,500, with about 100 Army officers supervising them.

Purchases rose even more sharply. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, the depot ordered only $3,974,877.47 worth of goods. It increased this figure to $9,025,510.77 during the next year, while for the year ended June 30, 1941, expenditures totaled $38,276,679.48. June purchases alone reached $10,452,380.23.

The Army's subsistence research laboratory, only one of its kind in the country, is situated at the Chicago depot, providing soldiers with a proper, wholesome diet.

Hundreds of food experiments are conducted in the laboratory every month, with its chemist-officers serving as guinea pigs when the time arrives for the food to be consumed.

This laboratory has solved the problem of retaining vitamins in cooked vegetables to such an extent that its methods are incorporated in the Army cooks' manual.

It is working now on rations for parachute troops and a container to replace the tin can if metal becomes that scarce.

SYMPATHY OF PUBLIC SOUGHT BY STRIKERS

Ballyhoo Used by Frisco Pickets To Draw Attention—Hitlerism Is Made Issue

SAN FRANCISCO—That public opinion played a most important part in San Francisco's recent hotel strike is evident from the ballyhoo aimed at the public by picketers for the culinary, bar, and service unions of the American Federation of Labor.

As the unions added the fifth hotel to their picket list, out of a total of 28 under strike threat, they resorted to cannibal costumes, grass skirts, imitations of Mephistopheles, and George Washington to attract attention.

When the Pickwick Hotel, opposite the Old Mint Building, went under the surprise descent of union officials and picketeers, the confusion and noise reminded onlookers more of a circus sideshow than of serious and thoughtful labor crusaders out to seek a just settlement of some wrong. More than 100 men and women crying "Unfair," "Unfair," and distributing yellow sheets presenting their claims, formed a merry-go-round line at the Pickwick, but because the turn at the corner caused them some difficulty, the picketing line was divided into two circles, each with a couple of costumed participants who were supposed to carry out antics, similar to a clown's in a circus, to attract public attention.

Hitlerism Made an Issue

Persons attempting to enter the Pickwick or any of the other four hotels under strike were booed and showered with cries of "Unfair." Those who did not wish to face this barrage on entering or leaving a hotel checked out and were cheered by the paraders.

Characteristic of the hotel strike was this ballyhoo and the effort to bring in Hitlerism as a propaganda weapon to convince the public of union claims. While it was sometimes difficult to see the connection between Hitlerism and the hotel strike in San Francisco, the device has been frequently resorted to.

Under the heading, "What We Want," the unions listed $4 a day for maids and baggage porters, $2.50 a day for bellhops, $4.10 for housemen, $4.20 for elevators, and $4.10 for hall and lobby porters; the same wages for culinary and bar workers as agreed upon under the recent five-year master contract signed between the restaurant unions and the San Francisco Employers' Council; a 40-hour week; a "closed shop."

Some Independence Needed

Union leaders claim that 200 or more San Francisco hotels have agreements with them similar to the one they asked the 28 hotels under strike threat to make. Some of these 200 hotels include prominent hostelries, but the majority are the smaller type of hotel.

In opposing the "closed shop," the biggest hotels of the City have claimed that they require some independence in selection of personnel because of the discriminating nature of their service. They offered the union a guarantee to make their establishment 85 per cent unionized or to require each new employe to join a union coupled with an attempt to get all old employes to join.

The issues in this strike as in the restaurant strike recently concluded in San Francisco, while controversial, have not appeared as complex to onlookers that they could not be negotiated. It is frequently pointed out, "Employers and employes must negotiate some time why not now?" Apparently each side is still finding it necessary to gain new positions of advantage before an agreement can be reached.

CHURCHILL GET GREETINGS

Salutations From All Over World—Spends 67th Birthday at Work

Reuters

LONDON, December 1.—Greetings from all over the world were received by the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, yesterday on the occasion of his 67th birthday, which he spent at work.

"Mr. Churchill is as busy on Sundays as on other days, and he is not allowing the fact of his birthday to interfere with his work," an official at No. 10, Downing Street told Reuter yesterday.

The King and Queen sent greetings and good wishes to Mr. Churchill, and other messages were received from Queen Mary, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, representatives of Allied and friendly governments, Dominion Prime Ministers, Colonial governments and the Army of the Nile.

Official bodies and public and private persons in all parts of the world also sent greetings.

CHINESE CREWS SHUNNING SERVICE IN BRITISH SHIPS

Due to Danger on Voyages, Seamen Refuse to Respond To Liberal Offers

Asahi Service

AMOY, December 3.—The Chinese crew of a British merchantship, just arrived here from Singapore, told of the danger to which British shipping is being subjected as follows:

"Last month there arrived six British ships at Singapore but when they left London they numbered seventeen ships in all, destined to Singapore. The remaining eleven ships have not been heard of since. Either they were sunk by German submarines or attacked by mosquito fleets. The lower crews of all these ships were Chinese, and when the six ships reached Singapore all the Chinese crews on them left the ships, saying that they would never again sail on such dangerous voyages. Then British steamship companies tried to recruit crews at Hongkong where unemployed Chinese are numerous. The conditions for employment are wages of 150 dollars a month, and the right of demanding from the Hongkong Government 2,000 dollars by their families in case they receive no letters or remittance for eight months from the crews. Despite this liberal offer, the shipping companies are unable to recruit seamen, and thus the ships are stranded."

Financial Cables

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

LONDON, December 4.—London stock exchange kept a generally firm undertone with volume insufficient, and established definite upward trend while operators maintained cautious attitude with prices fluctuating narrowly. The gilt-edges and oils were steady. The industrials met profit-taking. The home-rails were firmer, the rubbers firm and the Kaffirs idle. The Japanese bonds continued a downward trend.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

NEW YORK, December 4.—Market potentialities were coupled by indications that definite signs of anti-strike legislation would be introduced by the Government, which encouraged continuance of turning-up. The list however managed to gain by one point due to the fact that the U.S.-Japanese tension, tax switching and profit-taking were curtailing earnings.

New York Stocks

	Dec. 3	Dec. 4
U.S. Steel Common, clos.	52 ⅛	Unrec.
Anaconda Copper	27 ¾	Unrec.
Stock Ave., 20 Railroads	27.49	27.30
Stock Ave., 30 Ind.	116.60	116.60
Sales are estimated at	1,090,000	Unrec.

New York Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6½%	46 ½	46
Japanese Gov. 5½%	40 ¼	40 ½
Tokyo Electric Light 6%	35 ½	35 ⅛

London Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6%	28	28 ½
City of Tokyo 5½%	24 ½	24 ½
S. Manchuria Railway 5%	23	22

New York Foreign Exchanges

T.T. N. York on London	4.03 ¾	4.02 ⅝
T.T. N. York on Japan	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. N. York on S'hai	5.34	5.34

London Foreign Exchanges

T.T. London on N. York	4.02 ½	4.02 ½
T.T. London on Japan	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. London on S'hai	3 3/16	3 3/16

Note:—Yokohama Specie Bank rate all unchanged.

New York Cotton

Spot (15/16 inch)	17.87	18.03*
December	16.50	16.81
October	17.03	17.08
Prices in Yen		¥0.33†

* Nonimal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Bombay Cotton

Bengal, Dec./Jan.	144 ½	151 ¾
Comura, Dec./Jan.	206 ¼	213 ½
Broach, Apr./May	242	250
Prices in Yen		¥1.35†

* Nonimal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Silver

London (Official, cash)	23 ½	23 ½
N. York (Official, ready)	35 ⅛	35 ⅛

(Rubber (Spot, Buying)

New York	23 ⅛	23 ⅛
London	10 15/16	10 15/16
Singapore	38 ¼	38 ¼

Wheat

Chicago, December	1.17 ⅞	1.17 ½

Sugar

New York, March (No. 4 Contracts)	2.68	2.66

Tin

Singapore	135 ¾	135 ¾

Varieties of Honey

I.N.S.

SACRAMENTO, California.—Honey in 20 or more varieties with distinctive color and flavor are produced in commercial quantities in California, according to Dr. J. E. Eckert of the University of California College of Agriculture. They vary in color from water white through the ambers to a very dark color, he said.

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